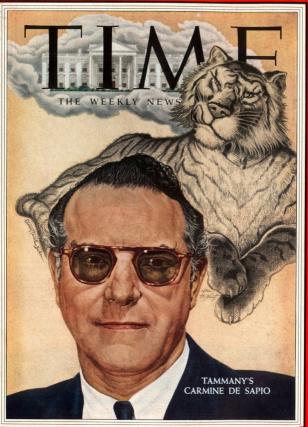
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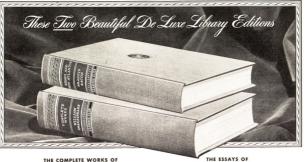
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TIME, AUGUST 22, 1955



MISSION: TACTICAL AIR MOBILITY, Mobility of men and materiel is a vital problem in the new atomic era. So the Air Force needs a high-speed, low-slung combat cargo plane that can use even short, improvised runways. The new C-130 Hercules with turbo-prop power (Allison T-56 engines) will do this. Now in production at Lockheed's Georgia Division, Marietta, Division, Division, Division, Marietta, Division, Marietta, Division, Marietta, Division, Division,

# A Pentagon Secret

If you were in the vicinity of Alamogordo, Inyokern, Dayton, Muroc Dry Lake or Patuxent River, you would hear new sounds and see strange shapes in the skies. These and other military research centers are constantly testing the new flight forms developed jointly by industry and the military—admirals, generals and thousands of officers and enlisted men.

The unique talent of our military executives to mobilize science and industry is the Pentagon secret. In this fast-moving age, our defense needs are ever-changing. This requires new weapons, new aircraft, and whole new concepts of defense. The job of planning and developing these is now the biggest business in the world.

Each new defense device is designed to perform a special and difficult mission. And each originally presented our military executives with a major problem in planning, designing, development and production. Typical of today's defense problems and the machines designed to solve them are the products illustrated on these two pages.

IF YOU'RE A YOUNG MAN, 17 TO 28, INVESTIGATE MILITARY AVIATION AS A CAREER

MISSION: POWER RESEARCH. To prove how even advanced nurbe-prop engines could be used on sensing air frame science for proving between the New and fair Force selected super Consellation (below). In the proving the proving the proving the New and fair Force selected super Consellation (below) and the proving the conmitter, to cheed it leading the instancy in turbe-prop power. Lock for a large-part of the proving the pro MISSION: MISSILE SUPREMACY. Ultimate goal of the research and development at-to-heed's Missile Systems Division is a completely reliable, broadly versattle array of guided missiles. Lockheed's MISD has more than 2,000 tophight scientists, physicists, nuclear physicists, engineers and technicians covering virtually every field of science at Van Nuys, Calife,







MISSION: INTERCEPTION. (Right) This condensation trail is a phenomenon caused by great speed at high altitude—symbol of the Air Force's new F-104 Fighter, the Lockheed supersonic interceptor too secret to photograph.

## Lockheed

AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

California Division, Burbank, Calif. Georgia Division, Mariette, Ga. Missile Systema Division, Van Nups, Calif. Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank LOCK TO LOCKHEED FOR LEADERSHIP

MISSION. JET TRAINING. Aircraft carrie jet fighters require highly skilled pilots and, to train from the control of the contro



MISSION: EARLY ENEMY DETECTION. Like climbing a mountain for a better view, the Navy and Air Force 'go pustais' with radar stations on Super Constellations—long-range planes capable of carrying tons of \$60° radar, Result: more hours of earlier warning. Below, Navy evens at Pearl Harbor pass inspection near their Early Warning Super Constellations.



MISSION: COASTAL PROTECTION. No other nation has so much coastline to protect from submarine or air attack. The Navy and Lockheed have continuously developed Neptune Patrol Bombers (P2V) for this mission. In addition to high speed and long range, this plane (below) typifes Lockheed's leadership in the application of electronics to aircraft.







## LETTERS

#### Death of a Statesman

No article written by the uninspired hand of a man could be more faithful to fact and truth than your Aug. 1 review of Cordell Hull's life. When I was a lad, the Hull familv were neighbors. I knew them well. Your picture of Billy Hull is true to life . . . Likewise, the word picture of the career of Cordell Hull does not depart from fact and truth. It reveals the heart and mind of him -America's most respected statesman of modern times.

M. O. GOODPASTURE Memphis, Texas

#### The Secret Service

Your Aug. 1 issue quotes a nameless Swiss girl who allegedly said that the U.S. Secret Service agents assigned to the protection of the President at Geneva were "like gangsters" . that "Swiss civilians who happened to ave their hands in their pockets when the President passed were startled to have husky U.S. Secret Service men grab them and pull their hands clear." This statement is absolutely untrue. I was in Geneva, and there were no such incidents. Agents of this service had no need to approach any spectator. and did not touch anyone.

In performing their prescribed duties, the agents acted just as they would in this country whenever the President visits a city out-side of Washington, and the same precautions were taken in Switzerland as we would take in the U.S. There was no reflection on the Swiss people any more than there would be on the citizenry of any place the President might visit in America. The Swiss police were most cooperative, and were as anxious as we were to see that the President arrived

Chief, U.S. Secret Service Washington, D.C.

¶ TIME correspondents, who eyewitnessed one of the incidents to which Secret Service Chief Baughman takes exception, and heard from other reliable newsmen of the second, are as mindful as any U.S. citizens of the need for the service's efficient protection of the President, Unfortunately, many Genevans, who may not remember that three U.S. Presidents have been assassinated while in office (with unsuccessful Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

attempts made on four others), were surprised at the vigilance that passes as necessary routine in the U.S.-ED.

## At the Summit (Contd.)

I must compliment you on your Aug. I cover. At close inspection the faces of these four famous individuals tell a story not only of themselves but of the countries they represent . . .

STEPHEN I. PALMER Zanesville, Ohio

What a hell of a picture of Ike! . . . LAWRENCE FEYE St. Elmo, Ill.

... Thanks to Boris Chaliapin for the delightful July 25 cover of Bulganin.

MARY M. DISQUE Pittsburgh

## The Woman in the House

Sir:

I have just finished your Aug. 8 article on the "Male at Bay" and wish to go on the "Male at Bay" and with John Fischer. record as agreeing 100% with John Fischer, As a WAVE during the Korean crisis, as well as when serving on active duty during World War II, I have seen the effects on American manhood of these thoroughly selfish American women-both wives and career women, who consider themselves far too intelligent and attractive to lower themselves by becoming wives and mothers

Mrs. A. J. PINDER

Immature U.S. males come to marriage demanding Monroe-built mammas who will pamper and flatter, raise children, keep house while holding down an outside job, make do with last year's girdle, and still stay stacked enough to rank with movie queens.

MARGARET LANE Berkeley, Calif.

Only a pampered husband, swathed in edi-

torial cotton wool, could possibly have writ-ten the "acid ode" on U.S. wives . . . I'm afraid Editor Fischer wanted a lot of free publicity for himself and his magazine, but

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Volume LXVI

## ANNOUNCING

the first <u>time payment plan</u>
ever offered by a
major firearms manufacturer—





Walk into your Winchester dealer today and pick out that great new Winchester you've had your heart set on. It can be yours right now! The new Winchester Time Payment Plan

—the industry's first—makes it possible. A down payment as small as 10% will give you all the thrill and pride of bagging the season's first mallard or buck with the world's finest sporting firearm—the brand new Winchester of your choice. You deserve a Winchester—now get yours through the easy, flexible Winchester Time Payment Plan ...take up to twenty months to pay the balance. Your participating Winchester dealer can give you all the simple details in a few moments.

Here's a typical example: Non a Windows Model I.2., "The Profest Repaire", outs you fust 95.55\* does, You can take home, about and only one of the world's fixest positing, smoothest operating shageast from the nonext you sign the receipt. Mostlely portness can be as too as \$5.50° for II months. Or, should you with to clear the beliance source, pay 6 mustle payment of \$15.20°. Doe's into that hasting trip this season! There's no drong any remain why you should done you perfold for lear, a get the'll insteaded by your dools of their stay you should done you perfold for lear, a get the'll insteaded by your closely the you





TREASURED NAME IN PERFUME

## CHANEL

hit on a poor means of getting it. Why doesn't he cut himself loose from his wife's apron strings and find out firsthand what American men and women are really like, and then write his piece . . .?

MARGARET MATSON

New York City

#### Goya & Ethics

Your masterly Aug. 1 article on Goya is another timely blow in your Art department's strategic defense of the traditional values of humanistic art against the idiocies of antimoralistic modernism. Especially in two phrases do you capture the crisis of ethics in modern art today in all mediums. First, when you speak of Goya's Disasters of War as handling "only villains and victims," this is what modern editors precisely modern fiction and modern drama to delineate. Secondly and more important, when you add, "Goya was a moralist," for there you strike at the root of the trouble in the modern arts Editors museum directors theater producers do not wish a modern creative artist to be a moralist-they fear to alienate the paying public by "preaching' at them . . .

FITZROY DAVIS

Highland Park, N.I.

#### The Widening Frontier Sir

I enjoyed your Aug. 1 article on "King Davy and Friends," although I would be happy if I never heard of Davy again. With three boys between six and twelve, we have had more than our share of the Ballad . . . ELIZABETH G. STEVENS

Sir We viewed with interest the versions of the so-called Ballad of Davy Crockett. There are undoubtedly few people who realize that this is a typical bourgeois, capitalistic, warmongering act in which the authors haveas usual-taken credit for an invention by the great Russian people. We present our original translation of this great Soviet folk song

Born proletarian down Georgia way Purging the party boys was his play, Reared underground so he knew every score Killed him a kulak when he was only four. Joey, Joey Stalin, king of the party line. The peasants were happily plowing their

The grain they grew wasn't Socialist brand Someone told Joey, he raised the alarm, Now they all starve on a collective farm. PEGGY FRASER JANICE ARLETH

Washington, D.C.

How could you exclude this deserving version:

Born in a mansion in Beverly Hills, Raised on gin and vitamin pills. Kilt his sister when he was only three. And spent ten years in the penitentiary JEFF KINGSTON

Eric, Pa.

On top of old Smokey, All covered with snow, saw Davy Crockett Kiss Marilyn Monroe.

I suppose it was inevitable.

MRS, JOHN C. FERGUSON Oakland, Calif.

#### Businessmen in Government

I note in the Aug. I issue of TIME some tears shed for the plight of Harold Talbott, and the plaint is made that Talbott's trou-bles are "high-octane fuel" for the Demoalso made that this case will further complicate the problem of getting able businessmen to serve in Government . . . the first time that excesses in political campaigns have come home to plague the Repub-licans that made them. The G.O.P. made such an issue of mink coats and corruption under Truman that it has become extremely vulnerable to charges of corruption itself .

Why not, in view of the temptation to Why not, in view of the temptation to capable men to remain in private business, pay a job like Talbott's in accordance with the talent demanded for it? Surely the nation could have afforded to pay Talbott enough of a salary so that he would feel no reluctance to take the job, even though he did have to forgo his private income . . . General Motors can, Ford can-all of them with annual budg-ALFRED B. MASON Camp Lejeune, N.C.

You are to be commended for the spirit of forbearance in which you discuss "l'affaire Talbott." I cannot help wondering how you had occurred in the Truman Administration issue involved only one more symptom of the corroding cynicism which is the curse of our Western civilization?

DAVID FICHMAN

## Broker's Report

We were quite disturbed about "The Raiders," an article which appeared in the July 25 issue of TIME. At the bottom of the second column, Harris, Upham's name is mentioned in a manner that is contrary to the facts. As a firm, we never take a position. We simply act as brokers. This article implies that

we bought for our own account, which is not true . true . . . It also implies, by using the word "secretly," that we were doing something out of the ordinary. As you well know, every order we handle is on a confidential basis, and we treat our clients' business the same as does a lawyer or a doctor and do not publish to the high winds what our customers are doing . . HENRY U. HARRIS

Harris, Upham & Co.

I TIME should have said that Manhattan's Pennroad Corp, bought stock through Harris, Upham, which served as a broker in the deal, not as a partner. Result of the operation, as TIME stated: the streamlining and expansion of several companies to the ultimate benefit of the stockholders.--ED,

## The Umbrageous Umbrella

. . . Are our statesmen now to go umbrel-laless? In the Aug. 1 issue, you informed me that Vice President Richard Nixon banned umbrellas at the homecoming of President Eisenhower from the Summit. Although I am not defending . .

umbrella is a most ingenious and useful object, and I do think that it is a shame that the Vice President has made it difficult for statesmen to pick up their umbrellas without thinking first of Chamberli JACK L. RAY

Seal Beach, Calif.



## Are you sure your child is ready for school?

Here they come . . . America's youth . . . ready to start or return to school!

Never before in our nation's history have we had such a bumper crop of school-age citizens. In fact, enrollment this year will soar to more than 33 million students, including almost 4 million who will be off to school for the first time.

Has anything been overlooked that might interfere with their physical and mental well-being . . . or that might handicap them in their studies or affect their attendance?

Fortunately, there is something that all parents can do to make sure that their children are ready for school. They can include a medical check-up on the list of ahead-of-school preparations. A check-up . . . for both youngsters and teenagers . . . may be the means of correcting unsuspected defects of vision, hearing, posture or general health. Sometimes these defects are at least partially responsible for low grades or emotional troubles,

The physician who has known your child over the years is best qualified to give pre-school medical check-ups because he has a complete picture of the child's health. He will also be alert to minor troubles which parents might not notice. Impairments that can be corrected now may avoid more serious trouble later on.

date. In addition to making your child immune to smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, medical authorities now advise that vaccine lessens your child's chances of getting polio. It is wise to discuss a definite immunization program with your doctor . . . including "booster doses" to renew immunity . . . well before school opens.

During the teen years, when the growing-up process imposes considerable mental and physical stresses, health check-ups are especially needed. Many problems, including those associated with growth and emotional adjustment, often require expert attention. In addition, changes in diet or in habits of play, or sleep, or exercise may be made for the child's benefit.

If medical examinations are not a part of your youngster's preparation for school, why not start them now . . . and continue them throughout the school years? Parents who do so will have the satisfaction of knowing that their child has been given one of the best safeguards for health and happiness during this and future years in school.

Metropolitan offers two booklets on health problems of both younger and older school-age groups. The titles are listed in the coupon below. Just check the booklet you want, and it will be mailed free of charge. If you would like copies of both booklets, simply indicate by checking both t

For the child just starting school, it is important that is immunizations against communicable diseases are up	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Metropolitan Life	1 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Please send me the free booklet, 995T Understanding Your Tee-oper
Insurance Company	Common Childhood Diseases
1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.	Street
	CityState

TYPICAL TRIP: Conference in Chicago...fly to Louisville for meeting with distributor...arrive in Wichita for dinner!



## These Kansas businessmen sell North America

## in a Cessna 180

"Our new Cessna 180 helps us service customers throughout this country and Canada," says Ralph Humphrey, vice-president of Humphrey Products, Inc., Wichita, Manufacturers of aluminum parts for Ten-

Wichita, Manufacturers of aluminum parts for Tension-Sealed prime windows, storm windows, screens, doors, and awnings, Humphrey Products, Inc., works closely with distributors, must have fast, dependable transportation. Humphrey, who, along with brother Loren, learned to fly after the company purchased its first Cessna in 1953, says the airplane is a vital part of their

the home plant is normal to the home plant is distributors applied in the plant is a possible to the home plant is distributors applied in the plant is applied by the miles applied in the home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors applied in the home plant in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is distributors applied in the home plant is distributors. The home plant is

operation. "In fact, we look

upon our Cessna

as a sales force all by itself." Loren Humphrey says the Cessna 180 did a big job in introducing a new product recently. "We had to get out in the field, see all of our distributors. It would have been impossible without our Cessna." Humphrey Products' airplane also serves as an instrument of good will. The

ment of good will. The airplane flies customers to the home plant in Wichitz for personal visits, "Our distributors appreciate the way our Cessna helps them," says Humphrey.

#### See the 1955 Cessna 180

The new Cessna 180 cruises over 150 mp.h., has amazing eabin quietness. This immediate transportation service provides extra time for profitable business activity, or more too learn to fly the Cessna 180, or there are many qualified pilots available (high \$12,905. See nearest Cessna dealer lateble in CRAFT CO, DEPT. TM-99, WICHITTA, KANSAS, \*Lo.b. Wichitz



#### Business Tool

Company president, Frank Humphrey (left), sees Ralph off on trips, is sold on the Cessna 180, says it's an effective business tool. "When I look down from our Cessna and see the heavy highway traffic below, I'm satisfied we made a wise investment."



CESSNA TO TO THE COMPLETE AIR FLEET FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED!

# TIME

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PUBLISHER'S LETTER



CORRESPONDENT DARBY & FRIEND

Dear TIME-Reader:

AT Gettysburg last week, where Pres-ident Ike Eisenhower was signing bills into law and relaxing on his farm (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS), a familiar face was missing from the presidential press corps. After eight years of covering the White House, TIME's Edwin Darby was moving from the nation's capital to the Midwest to become deputy chief of our Chicago bureau.

Said Darby, who has visited just about every state in the Union on presidential tours: "I consider myself one of the country's foremost authorities on airports, railroad stations, hotel lobbies and auditoriums. It will be nice to learn what surrounds these things in the Midwestern states."

Maryland-born Ed Darby will take with him many pleasant memories of the two men whom he had come to know well as Presidents of the U.S.: Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, "Truman was one of the nicest men to be around," said Darby. And so was Ike, "Only once that I know of has Ike got sore at me," he recalled. "That was when he read a TIME personality piece in which I reported that on occasion his temper boiled over violently and he expressed himself in fine barracks-room language. Purple-faced, Ike denied my report in language that almost scorched the White House walls down to the char marks made by the British burning in the War of 1812."

Darby's chief regrets now are for the lost opportunities to fill out presidential foursomes at bridge and golf. On a campaign trip in 1952, Candidate Eisenhower invited Darby to play a rubber of bridge, but Darby pretended that he did not play. "I was certain I'd pull some boner that would forever mark me in Ike's book as a man not to be trusted," he says. Last year, during Ike's last Denver vacation, the chance came to play golf with the President. "I had to decline," Darby explains ruefully, "because it just happened that the editors of TIME wanted some rush copy that day."

Just before Darby left Washington, Ike's White House assistants gave him a rousing send-off. During the party, Darby received a dummy copy of TIME with a picture of himself on the cover. Said the cover caption: "For Ike relief, for Chicago chaos," A few minutes later, a White House aide handed the correspondent a small envelope. It contained a warm personal farewell from Ike and Mamie. In a tongue-in-cheek postscript, the President stoutly denied that on Darby's departure there would be "For Ike relief, for Chicago chaos."

Cordially yours,

James a. Linen

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"That's a funny one. You telling me what a great thing the telephone is. As if I didn't know!

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"Just think! If we didn't have a telephone, Grandma couldn't call up to ask if I had a tooth. And Daddy couldn't talk to us when he's out of town. We couldn't order things in a hurry from the stores. And Mother would be tied down just something awful.

"And suppose one of us suddenly took sick? Or there was a fire? Or a robber, maybe? Well, I don't worry about those things when I see the telephone

"'Doesn't cost much either,' my Daddy says. And Mother says, 'I don't know what I'd do without it.'"

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



# TIME

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DEMOCRATS

Significant Glimpse

With a lot of noise and a little action, last week the curtain lifted—slightly—on the great political drama of 1956, the campaign for the presidency. The props were not set up, and some of the main characters were still behind the scenes, but the U.S. nevertheless got a significant glimpse of the players moving into their places.

The Chicago conference of 46 U.S. governors\* provided most of the onstage noise and movement, and some perspective on the cast of characters in the two parties. On the Republican side there was no change; all the G.O.P. governors present, save one,† were for Eisenhower. Their only question: Will he run? There is no good political reason why Ike should answer this now, and many good reasons why he should enforce some party discipline by delaying an answer.

The Democratic case is more complex. Stevenson is assumed to be far ahead if he wants it—and he is assumed to want it. But his support could melt if, for instance, Estes Kefauver won a startling string of primaries as he did in 1952—or if Averell Harriman, who looks like a more serious contender now than he did six months ago, continues to gain.

Timot body, Last week "the Keefs". California supporters decided that they would enter his name in their state perfectual primary next year. Harriman, bussily politicking about Chicago (al-though his awkward eagemess among the easygoing pols reminded one observer of a man trying to enjoy himself at a party after he had lost one shoe), was taken seriously, if not affectionately.

seriously, it not anectionately.

The activities of Harriman and Kefauver constitute a certain amount of pressure on Stevenson to announce his intentions. Further pressure was applied last week, no doubt unwittingly, by Stevenson's ex-wife. Mrs. Ellen Borden Steven-

O Absent: Minnesota's Orville Freeman, traveling abroad, and Mississippi's ailing Hugh White.

† The exception: Utah's arch-conservative J. Bracken Lee, too of the United Nations and federal aid programs. In Chicago last week Republican Lee asaid he would bolt to the "right" kind of Democrat running against Ike. By the right kind of Democrat running against Ike. By the right kind of Democrat running against Ike. By the right kind of Democrat running against Ike By the Cheston of Democratic Bracken Lee seems to be thinking of James Buchanan or Grover Clevelation of the Program of The Progra



Herblock © 1955 The Washington Post C
"November—and You?"

son, when she told reporters in an interview that Adlai was a "Hamlet" who "could not make up his mind."

But these pressures were not overwhelming. Against them stood good reasons why Adlai Stevenson should make no definite pronouncement now. If he did so, various political leaders would be under great and unwelcome pressure to declare for or against him. They would rather wait for sentiment to jell.

Sensitive to this, and not yet feeling any searing breath on his neck. Stevenson and his advisers looked for a compromise which would advance the probability that he would run and yet not definitely commit him. They found it.

Time to Decide. Stevenson's friend, former Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell, invited 100 newsmen covering the Governors' Conference to Chicago's swank skyscraper Tavern Club for drinks and dinner. Afterwards, Stevenson stood up and began to read from prepared notes.

"I'm told," he said, "that on the one hand I'm coy and undecided and on the other hand I'm caper and anxious. I've even heard it said that I cannot make up my mind." While the newsmen scribbled, Stevenson promised to announce his decision—soon. "I shall tell you what I'm going to do," he said, "by the end of November, and possibly some time before."

Asked if he could do better against Eisenhower next time, he replied crisply: "I think anybody could," He criticized the Presidents, "fough talk" before the Geneva Conference and his soft words here. "I, for one," said Stevenson, "had never expected an American President to plead with a third-string Communist the Communist of the Communist of the Communist of the state of the Communist of the Communist of the Communist shal Georgy Zhukov) to please believe that the U.S. wants peace."

Afterwards, asked if Adlai Stevenson might consider running for the U.S. Senate next year, Steve Mitchell snapped: "We don't play in the minors."

## Death & Texas

Two other Democrats at last week's Governors' Conference made news:

Governors' Conference made news:

¶ Texas Governor Allan Shivers, who
led his state to Eisenhower in 1952, put
to n record that he will bold again if
Stevenson runs again in 1966. "I dott
hink he is suitable timber." Shivers explained. "I don't think he has the
plained. "I don't think he has the
han support Stevenson said Shivers, he
would accept "practically anybody" the
Republicans nominate, but he especially
eulogized Ike for doing "an outstanding
blo" as President. "He has brought peace

... Today we have both peace and prosperity. A few years ago many thought it could not be done." Did he intend to lead another Southern revolt against Stevenson? "I don't think you have to organize son't don't think you have to organize of the proper of the property of the Reason: "The Democratic Farty is controlled by the North and East, by groups of very liberal tendencies which favor going into all socialistic fields." But he balked at talk of a Disiceral movement: "I have never supported a third party doing so now." have no intention of doing so now."

doing so now." On (44) GoverMichagins brash, young (44) GoverMichagins brash, young (44) Govermon ("Soape") Williams
shocked a roomful of political reporters (who do not shock easily by answering a press-conference question—as
to whether President Eisenhower would
run again—in this candid manner. "There
the state of the state of the state of the state
this life. For example, he's an old man
(64). He might die before the campaign
begins." While reporters boggled, Soapy
went on: "I mean Stevenson or any
of us might die before that time. I
that at this early date the situation
has at half at this early date the situation
has a beginn and a Any number of things
might happen.

## A New Kind of Tiger

(See Cover)

Until the Democratic Party meets a year hence to nominate its candidate for President, the U.S. political grassroots are in for a real combing. Last week, in a symbolic scene, Presidential Hopeful Averell Harriman and Presidential Hopeful Adlai Stevenson met at Stevenson's Libertyville (Ill.) farm, sat on white wicker chairs and gazed around at the smooth lawns. In a tone that meant he was merely being polite. Ave murmured: "Your grass is greener than mine," Adlai said nothing; he just chuckled.

In nearby Chicago most U.S. state governors, attending their annual conference New York Secretary of State, who will control the largest state bloc of delegate votes at next year's national convention, went to bed with a slight fever. Carmine De Sapion had the summer sniffles.

His sneezes and wheezes aside, what hefty (6 ft. 1 in., 196 lbs.) Carmine De Sapio says and does for the next few months will be topics for endless speculation by politicians and pundits. For De Sapio's political skills will go a long way toward deciding whether the Democratic Derby is to be a real horse race or a Stevenson walkaway, As Harriman's political trainer, and as a man who has spent a lifetime preparing himself for the part of kingmaker, De Sapio is one of the most fascinating figures on the U.S. polit-

hiked up his big shoulders, thereby pulling up his coat-sleeves to reveal his gleaming cufflinks. Passing through the kitchen was De Sapio's 17-year-old daughter Geraldine (whose fierce pride in her father has led to her attaching to his initials. C.G.D., the phrase, "Country's Greatest Democrat"), About to begin her freshman year at Notre Dame College on Staten Island, Geraldine is working this summer, but not very hard, as a stenographer in De Sapio's national committeeman's office. That morning she was late, De Sapio looked anxiously at his watch. "You better get going." he admonished. "You want to get docked?" Since dawn, the telephone had been ringing. At 8 the house phone began croaking as the doorman, 16 floors below,

formica-topped kitchen table and, in the

manner of a man aware of his clothes.

helped to screen visitors. De Sapio's wife answered the calls. De Sapio staved at the kitchen table, talking to a visitor he

deemed highly important,

The guest was a pollster who had just completed a postcard survey, ordered by De Sapio, as to the presidential preferences of Democratic voters in New York state. De Sapio places great stock in his polls, used them to confirm his choices of Robert Wagner (over Vincent Impellitteri) for mayor of New York City in 1053, and of Harriman (over Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.) for governor in 1954. Says De Sapio: "You can't impose your will on the people any more. If they select the candidate in a poll, they'll elect him." De Sapio's surveys also serve the practical purpose of deflating the political stock of the candidates he plans to oppose, and inflating the prestige of the man he favors. Carmine De Sapio has lost some elections-but he has never yet lost one of his polls. Now he learned that he had won an-

other. The pollster reported that among New York Democrats, 76% are foursquare behind Averell Harriman for President, only 19% favor Adlai Stevenson (a diehard 1% named Jim Farley, while 4% are undecided). The Boss of Tammany Hall was immensely gratified to receive the glad-but not unpredictabletidings.

A Long Row to Hoe. For a leader of Tammany to be taking postcard surveys like a sort of political science professor must set the bones of Boss Tweed and Dick Croker to rattling about in their coffins. But the public-opinion poll is only one of the many ways in which Tammany Hall, under De Sapio, has changed, is changing, and will continue to change

When De Sapio seized the leadership of Tammany Hall in 1949, he found himself in command of a rotten, rat-infested political hulk. From its days of corrupted power, Tammany stank. It exacted a heavy price in public money and civic decency for a service. To New York, as to many another U.S. city in the period 1820-1920, came immigrants by the thousands and by the tens and hundreds of thousands-Irish driven by famine, Ital-



Presidential Ponderers Harriman & Stevenson Ave: "Your grass is greener than mine.

and busily swapping guesses on 1956, agreed that Adlai's grass was indeed the greener-but that Ave's had considerable promise.

And in Manhattan, the man who is responsible for cultivating Harriman's political future retired early in his apartment at 37 Washington Square West. Harriman's head political gardener, Carmine Gerard De Sapio, sachem of the Tamawa political club, leader of the First Assembly District South, Boss of Tammany Hall,\* National Committeeman,

\* Tammany Hall began as a club, but for ganization of the Democratic Party in New York County (Manhattan), Many U.S. political clubs have come to dominate their party locally: Tammany is one of the very few that has actually become legally merged with the party machinery. Its members are proud of the name Tammany Hall, but the official name of the organization, placed on the primary ballot as such, is The New York County Democratic Committee. The other four counties in New lyn) and Richmond (Staten Island)-all have their own Democratic committees, which are sometimes allied with Tammany, sometimes dominated by it and sometimes at war with it. ical landscape. He is a new kind of Tammany tiger.

Kitchen-Table Medici. The new kind of tiger keeps his nails closely trimmed and highly polished, spreads a heavy coating of talcum over his blue-shaven iaws, wears dark blue suits bought (price range: \$75-\$90) at Abe Stark's Brooklyn store, has the worldly and weighted mien of a Medici, and goes by the nickname of "The Bishop." He lives in a four-room apartment furnished in a style something less than half way between 1920 Grand Rapids and 1955 Park Avenue. There, one recent morning. Carmine De Sapio was taking his own sort of grassroots samplings.

By 8 o'clock, De Sapio had begun the workday that would last for 18 hours (seven days a week). His wavy black hair, streaked at the temples with silver, was meticulously combed. The talcum was in place. He wore the tinted glasses that are his trademark. He sat at a grey,

## His first name is pronounced to rhyme with "far mine." The second syllable of his surname rhymes with "map."

ians by population pressures, Jews by persections. These were not all or most-persections. These were not all or most-ly the brave or the gallant; many were the fearful, the rootless, the lost. Tammany cared for them when the U.S. Government and most of its higher-minded citizens were unwilling or unable to do so. Tammany fed them, led them, got them houses, found them jobs—and used their votes to sustain itself in power.

Tammany Boss Richard Croker was a harsh, cold man. But even Croker well understood the function of Tammany Hall, and he could speak of it with eloquence and emotion. "Think," he said. what New York is and what the people of New York are. One half, more than one half, are of foreign birth . . . They do not speak our language, they do not know our laws, they are the raw material with which we have to build up the state . . . There is no denying the service which Tammany has rendered to the Republic. There is no such organization for taking hold of the untrained, friendless man and converting him into a citizen. Who else would do it if we did not? Think of the hundreds of thousands of foreigners dumped into our city. They are too old to go to school. There is not a mugwump in the city who would shake hands with him. They are alone, ignorant strangers, a prey to all manner of anarchical and wild notions,'

Tammany, said Croker, "looks after them for the sake of their vote, grafts them upon the Republic, makes citizens of them, in short; and although you may not like our motives or our methods, what other agency is there by which so long a row could have been hoed so

quickly or so well?

Here Comes the Commander, But the torrent of immigration after 1020 was slowed, by national law, to a trickle. The children of the foreigners went to U.S. schools and learned U.S. ways. The welfare state, with its vast governmental social services sublimated and institutionalized the old relationship between the political machine and the helpless. After Charles F. Murphy, the bosses of Tammany Hall lived with their memories and on petty political thievery, fought among themselves, and scratched their heads in wonderment at their low estate. Then Carmine De Sapio came along to tell them what had happened, and how a different Tammany might live in a different world.

Where the old Tammany used to pass around food baskets and coal buckets, De Sapio's Tammany makes public-minded donations to blood banks. Where the old bosses packed the City Hall with hood-tunes and hacks, De Sapio helps to find work in Mayor Robert Wagner's administration. Says Wagner: "I have never made any commitments to Carmine." Then he adds: "Off course, it's often good to get his reaction to an appointment because his advice is usually good." Where coases his advice is usually good." Where rooms, De Sapio sees himself as Tammany's good-will ambassador ("He's to

Tammany what Commander Whitehead is to Schweppes," says an admirer). He averages a dozen speeches a week (generally beginning, "I am very happy to be here tonight") before all sorts of groups, ranging from Israel Bond Drivers to the Harvard Law School Forum.

Where the old Tammany was formerly organized from the top down, De Sapio sponsored a new law which will make it much easier for insurgents to become Democratic district leaders by direct election.

Long Live the King. De Sapio had to fight every inch of the way to where he is. Even his nativity carried a brand that still sears his political outlook. He was born 46 years ago, an Italian in an Irish I had no time to think about it. We ate and sang and had a big party all the time. Carmine was a king."

Carmine found out soon enough that kings are made, not born, in New York's racial and cultural jungles. De Sapio still winces when reminded of the 'Wop' cry that came at him from all sides in his boyhood. The fact of his Halian ancestry has followed him always. It held him back in politics for precious years. De Sapio is talking about the old Irish bosses when he says, with low-keyed but nitrog and the treatment to: I had to win three elections before they would seat me."

Even after he became Tammany's top tiger, De Sapio was plagued by his Italo-



Associated Pre

TAMMANY'S DE SAPIO & WELL-WISHERS® (1954)
To his leaders, "The Bishop,"

sea. The lower Greenwich Village neighborhood of his birth was about 95% Irish, about 5% Italian. (Today, the ratio in that neighborhood is almost precisely reversed.) His father, Gerard De Sapio, came to the U.S. at the age of ten from Avellino, some 30 miles inland from Naples Recalls Gerard: "We were on a flat-bottomed scow, maybe like the Staten Island ferry, if you know what I mean, but I thought it was the greatest ship in the world. I used to go up on the deck and look at the sea and dream we were all going to be rich." Carmine's mother, Marietta, was born in New York of Avellinan parents, and a shrewd, enterprising girl she was: by the time she married at 17, she had bought a couple of horses, hired some drivers, and was running her own hauling business.

With Carmine, Marietta was in labor for six days. During that time, Avellinans camped anxiously and uproariously in the De Sapio apartment. Says Marietta: "When my Carmine came, God bless 'im, it was like I had a king born. Altogether, the people stayed in the house nine days—maybe 30 of them. I was very sick, but

Americanism. When Racketeer Frank Costello (born Castiglia) casually told the Kefauver committee that he knew De Sapio "very well." the public assumed the worst. After all, weren't both men Italians? "What do I have to do?" asks De Sapio, "Send a special scout ahead all day everywhere I go to case a joint before I step inside? About a week ago, I was having lunch with some friends at one of the best restaurants in town.† We're all having a pleasant time, when suddenly someone comes up and tells me Costello is in the next room. Well, I called the owner and asked him, look, should I leave? No, he says, that's all right. He's going in a minute. Stay where you are. So I stayed, Costello left, and I never even saw or talked to him. But some people can construe that to mean all sorts of things. It makes ya sick."

One of De Sapio's reactions to his problem is to bear down on the Italians

© Center: Ex-Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

† The place: Danny's Hide-a-way, which is merely expensive.

around him. An aide says: "If an Italian name comes up at the Hall for a prominent public job, Carmine goes into his background with as much thoroughness as J. Edgar Hoover, a thing he never does with an Irishman or a Jew." De Sapio can also set a personal example. His present job as Secretary of State pays him 817-000 a year, the most he has ever made, and never once in his career has there been any evidence that he makes money some control of the property of the property of the pays of the present honesty and political integrity, then he is indeed a magnificent actor.

"I don't want to get sentimental or dramatize this thing," says De Sapio, "but I want to tell you—I swear to God that if the day ever comes when those gays wor their kind [Costello & Co.] have get out so quickly if Ill make your head swim. The thing you have to remember is that an awful to of people are depending on me—on my political integrity—for their political futures, their jobs—everything. I couldn't peosibly afford to get believe me. I don't intend to—ever."

Tammany's new public-relations approach may either be sincer or "sincere"—but it is certainly the reverse of the most of the since and the since are since are since and the since are since are since are since and the since are since are since and the since are since are since are since are since and the since are since a

"He Would've Been a Judge." Carmine De Sapio, the first Italo-American leader of Tammany Hall, understands only a few words of Italian (he recently sat next to an Italian diplomat at a dinner, listened politely for an hour, did not learn until later that he had accepted an invitation to visit Italy). He does not remember ever hearing his parents converse in Italian; quick-witted Marietta and hard-working Gerard De Sapio spoke English, tried to teach their son that he was an American, pure and simple, Between them, they established a solid little trucking business, came to own a stable of 14 horses. They lived in a comfortable if modest first-floor apartment, with their stables out back. De Sapio recalls the stablemen "often taking a short cut with the horses through the hall." Young Carmine helped out in the stables, brushed and curried the horses "until you could see your shadow in their coats." and entered them in the annual parade for work teams up Fifth Avenue (he won a blue ribbon at 13).

He had enduring qualities. As a boy he was quiet and reserved; he still is. He had no capacity then for making intimate friends; he still doesn't. He worked tirelessly; he still does. He helped keep the









THE BOSS IN ACTION
Sincere or "sincere"?

accounts for the De Sapio trucking firm, hustled new customers, many times was out on the docks at 3 a.m. on hauling jobs. He planned to be a lawyer, took pre-law classes for a year at the Brooklyn Law classes for a year at the Brooklyn Law school. But iritis, a chronic eye ailment that was the residue of an earlier bout with rheumatic fever, ended his schooling. (His mother still mouras his failure to the would'ye been a judge by most.)

He would've been a judge by now.' Experience with Frogs' Legs. Foreclosed from the law, De Sapio got into politics. "I never planned politics." he says. "You just find yourself in an en-vironment. You get deeper and deeper. You get activated." As an activated young man De Sapio made himself useful around the Huron Club, long the Tammany stamping ground and ruling place of the Finn family, beginning with "Battery Dan" Finn, then his son, then his son's son, Sheriff Dan Finn, "I carried coal baskets around the neighborhood. I used to go down to the markets, let the merchants know it was the Democratic Party calling, and get them to give us turkeys to hand out to the voters," He ran errands for the district captain, chauffeured for Court Clerk Tommy O'Connell, Old Tommy once took Carmine to a restaurant and ordered frogs' legs, the first time De Sapio had ever heard that they could be eaten. Just as De Sapio took his first bite, O'Connell leaned over on his shoulder, dead of a heart attack.

Sheriff Finn wangled De Sapio a job as secretary to City Judge Vincent S. Lippe at \$3,500 a year, and that put De Sapio in a position to marry Theresa Natale (her friends call her Tess, her husband calls her "Girlie"), a pretty secretary from Hoboken whom he had met at a dance several years before. By now, De Sapio was obviously a rising young pol, and Sheriff Finn, a pallid imitation of tough old Battery Dan, was on the skids. In 1939, egged on by Huronites dissatisfied with Finn's sorry leadership, De Sapio founded his own Tamawa Club (he made up the name, thinking it sounded properly Indianish) and stood against Finn for district leader. He was elected.

This was unforgivable. "In those day," recalls De Sajob bitterly, "the Irish leaders used to give the Italians important-sounding jobs—without power—to keep them happy; something with a nice fancy-sounding title, like Superintendent of Sanitation, that an Italian would love," But district leader? Never. Tammany's executive committee refused to seat De Sajob. When De Sajob is Ollowers pick-eted both the hall and Firm's office, Finn it is to be the sajob when the sajob with the firm's office, from the sajob with the sajob with

De Sapio fought Finn for district leader again in 1941, won again, and was again refused Tammany's recognition. In 1943, with another De Sapio victory, the Tammany sachems at last gave in (partly because Finn had become involved in a factional dispute with Tammany Leader Mike Kennedy). That year De Sapio took his place on the Tammany Hall executive committee. Within six years he was the

"I Gotta Go On." His rapid ascension came partly because Tammany was torn by factionalism, partly because of his capacity for work and his attention to political details, partly because the late Bronx Leader Ed Flynn, the real power in New York politics during Tammany's dog days. spotted De Sapio as a comer. Says Julie McArdle, who was Flynn's secretary for 20 years and is now De Sapio's: "I remember Mr. Flynn saving Mr. De Sapio was the only Tammany leader he could sit down with since Mr. Murphy, and not have to talk out of the side of his mouth. Flynn advised De Sapio, brought him along, and was delighted to see him made leader of Manhattan, the borough just south of Flynn's Bronx.

But for all Ed Flynn's influence. he could not make De Sapio's position secure. Beneath De Sapio's shaky perch slavered a whole litter of lesser tigers just waiting for him to make his first slip. He slipped, and soon. With Flynn, he supported Judge Ferdinand Pecora, an honest man cursed with every outward attribute of the typical Tammany stooge, against a Tammany outcast. Vincent Impellitteri. who looked to the voters like a brave little David slinging stones at a Goliath. "Impy," without machine support, won easily, Never had Tammany Hall suffered a more galling defeat. De Sapio was on the way out: at one point he managed to hold on by only two committee votes.

Then, with the cold introspection that may be his greatest political strength. De Sapio took stock of hinself and his situation. "After Peocna" he now says." I felt prove the public impression of me and wo granization. As time went on I could only see that, unless we put our house in order, the Democratic Party in New York would have no value as a party at all, to push for or against the right program."

As he continues, the careful self-conscious diction breaks down, the sidewalk elisions appear, "Either we were gonna get the confidence of the people or perish. I'd been in the business a long time. It was the only one I knew. I figured I'm in so deep I gotta go on."

From this assessment came the postcard polls, the dogged rectitude, the organizational reforms, the constant salesmanship—and, most important, the elections of Bob Wagner as mayor and Averell Harriman as governor.

Arabs & Oaths. He still has problems, scores of them, nearly all deriving from the scarcity of hours in the day. No soon-or does he leave his kitchen table in the morning and pass through the Moorish oldby of his apartment building than he is besieged by a horde of political suppliants who have been crouched there like Arab beggars since daybreak. No sooner does he arrive at his office as Secretary of

State than in troops a platon of presencive conservology board officials: ready to have De Sapio administer the oath in which, as required by law, they swear to adhere to the Constitution of the United States of America and to the constitution of New York as they supervise the state's hair wavers. Then, moving uptown, he holds forth for at least a few hours each day in his national committeeman's offices in the Biltmore Hotel. On Mondays and Fridays De Sapio holds court across the street in the quarters of Tammany Hall, whose seediness belies their Modion Avence seediness belies their Modion Avence seediness belies their Modion Avence seediness.

And all the while he is trying to chart the presidential candidacy of the Gov-

ernor of New York, Averell Harriman.
"Hord, Hord!" How can Harriman
overhaul Stevenson for the Democratic
nomination? How, if nominated, could he

same. Now Dewey was a master at looking good. If there was a scandal in his administration, he investigated the Democratic Party—and got away with it. That State Crime Commission stuff—all directed at me. don't kid yourself...O.K., what could I do?

"I waited for him to slip—just a little—then I banged him." De Sapio clenches his big fists in front of his chest. "Banged him. He made two mistakes. He put through the rent increases and raised the subway fare to 146. That was enough.

"Now I say the way to beat Eisenhower is to bang him. Hard: I don't know exactly when, but soon, soon. He is not invincible. We have plenty to work with. We have the record of this Congress, which put patriotism above partisanship in foreign policy so that he could effectuate the Democratic policy he's following.



Rolph Morse-Life

Job Seekers in De Sapio's Waiting Room Behind the door, cold introspection.

have a prayer against Dwight Eisenhower? For his answers, De Sapio can only draw on his rugged New York political schooling. In discussing the national situation, he likes to dwell on his experiences with Republican Tom Dewey (De Sapio insists that Dewey, not Candidate Irving Ives, was the real loser in the 1954 gubernatorial election).

"I say that the Eisenhower myth of invincibility in the White House is comparable to the Dewey myth of invincibility in Albany," say De Sapio, "I may be wrong. These are my ideas. I have discussed them hardly at all with leaders from any other state. But my experience beating Dewey here leads me to believe that the situations are closer than people

"Dewey was a cutie. I don't think Eisenhower is half as cute as Dewey. His strength is in being folksy, homey, and that puts a little different light on beating him, but essentially the situations are the The Democratic Congress freed him from goy like McCathy and Jenner, who had the executive branch in their hip pockets. We have the fact that his Administration has slipped on things like Dixon-Vates. Talbott, and so on. Their facts are enough to work on. They're enough because they detected seriously from the very homey and hisbly moral—that are supposed to make Eisenbower so strong.

"All of this of course assumes he is going to run. I am assuming he is going to run until he says he isn't. He is the toughest man to beat. I think he can he heaten."

Carmine De Sapio passionately believes that Ike can be licked. What is more, he thinks that Averell Harriman (managed by Carmine De Sapio is just the boy to do it. He may be wrong, he may be right. He is certainly going to try to find out whether the people can be made to want what he wants.

## SACHEMS & SIMMERS

## AN INFORMAL BISTORY

## TAMMANT MALL

From his unafficial throne atop the bootblack stand in the New York County Courthouse, Tammany Sackem George Washington Plunkitt (1842-1924) used to extol the virtues of Tammany Hall. He gloried in the durability of the city mackine that went on "flourishin' forever, like fine old oaks. Sav, that's the first poetry t ever worked of. Ain't it great?"

T that, Tammany's roots go deep, and digging among their intricacies has yielded pungent truffles to M. R. Werner (Tammany Hall) and other researchers. The story begins in May 1789, just a few weeks after the U.S. Constitution took effect, when New York City's Society of Tammany adopted its own constitution as a superpatriotic club for 100%-pure Americans. For its patron, the society chose a man whose American credentials could not be questioned: Tammany, sachem (pronounced say-chem) of the Lenni-Lenape (Delaware Indians), from whom legends glowed like beams from an August moon. Tammany (it was said) invented the canoe, discovered corn, beans, crabapples and tobacco (for use in destroying fleas). His most heroic feat was in wrestling the Evil Spirit for 50 days, Finally Tammany upended the Evil Spirit with a hip lock and tried to roll him into the Ohio River. But an immense rock stood in the way, and Tammany failed to conquer evil.

The Society of Tammany was first used as a power instrument by a politician whose contact with the Evil Spirit was



THE NAST CARTOON THAT BROUGHT TWEED'S ARREST

16



PLUNKITT (ON BOOTBLACK STAND) & ADMIRERS

more caress than competition: Aaron Burr. In Tammany, which drew its membership from working men and enlisted veterans of the army of the Revolution, Burr so the the political counterfoil to the another than the political than the polit

"Look at the basses of Tammany Hall," cried George Washington Plankitt, "What magnifecut men! To them New York City were pretty much all it is today ... What names in American history compare with them, except Washington's and Lincoln's?" Some notes on some of Tammany's "magnificent men".

FERNANDO WOOR, handsome, 6 ft, tall and every inch a charlatan. His mother, during her blynic-in period in the year 1812, was reading a popular novel, The Three Spaniards, that had as its here a derringe load named Fernando. She named the baby Fernando—and he spent the rest of his life trying to live up to her flamboyant hopes, e.g., he was note credited with saving three lovely maidens from a runaway stagecoach and its drunken driver. Born in Philadelphia. Wood went to New York to become an actor, but turned instead to politics and rose to become the first real Boss of Tammany Hall. In 1854 he became Mayor of New York City, During the City War years, Fernandows resident in the North. WILLIAM MARCH ("Boss") TWEED, 200 lbs. of political corruntion. Son of an Irish chairmaker, Tweed got into poli-

WILLIAM MARCY ("Boss") TWEED, 300 lbs. of political corruption. Son of an Irish chairmaker, Tweed got into politics as the nose-busting foreman of the Americus, or Big Sts., volunteer fire company. On the dashboard of the Big Six engine a tiger's head was painted, and it was later used by Cartonoist Thomas Nast as the symbol (see cover) for Tammany and its voracious Boss Tweed. Elected to public office, Tweed was a member of the Board of, Aldermen, known widely (and correctly) as "The Forty Thieves." In 1863, Tweed won control of Tammany from Fernando William (1988).

Around Tweed in Tammany Hall revolved the infamous Tweed Ring, Among the other infingleders: City Chamber-lain Peter ("Brains") Sweeny, whose mistress was a masseue in a Turkish bath; City Comprolled Richard ("Slippery Dick") Connolly, and Mayor Abraham Oakey ("Elegant Oakey) Hall, who was a Mayor Abraham Oakey ("Elegant Oakey) Hall, who was a window of the Comprolled Richard Oakey) and the Connection of the Comprolled Richard Oakey ("Elegant Oakey) Hall, who was a dramatic reading titled Dido versus Aeneus, on ancient breach of promise trial.

With a vast diamond glittering from his shirt front, Boss Tweed lived in the grand manner. The value of gifts, e.g., 40 sets of sterling silver, at his daughter's wedding was estimated at \$700,000. Tweed gave lavishly to charity: once, when approached by a ward leader for a donation to the poor. Tweed wrote a check for \$5,000, "Oh Boss," said the ward heeler, half jokingly, "put another naught to it." "Well, well, here goes," said Tweed, and upped the ante to \$50,000.

After eight years in power, Tweed finally fell-and fell hard. His reign was exposed, and he was eventually sentenced to a year in jail for forgery, grand larceny and conspiracy. Later, a \$6,000,000 civil judgment was returned against him. When asked his occupation for the jail records, Tweed replied: "Statesman," With official connivance, Tweed escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail and fled to Spain, where authorities recognized him from a Thomas Nast cartoon and arrested him as the kidnaper of two American children. Reason; the cartoon had shown Tweed clutching two symbolic ragamuffins. Tweed was returned to the U.S. and died in jail.

IOHN ("HONEST JOHN") KELLY, While the Tweed Ring was crumbling, John Kelly, onetime soapstone cutter grown to influence in Tammany, wisely absented himself from the scene; he went off to inspect the Holy Land. Upon the Ring's breakup. Kelly hastened back to the U.S. with four oil paintings, including The Return of the Prodigal Son, which he presented to St. Patrick's Cathedral. He took over as Boss of Tammany, ruled for 14 years with relative rectitude, and died of a broken heart after his political enemy, Grover

Cleveland, became President.

RICHARD CROKER, born in County Cork, Ireland, the son of Eyre Coote Croker. As a youth in New York, Dick Croker was leader of the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang, was the most feared brawler in town. At 22, Croker voted 17 times one day for a Democratic candidate for constable. Such an enterprising fellow was bound to become Tammany's leader.

Squat, scrubby-bearded, stiletto-eyed Dick Croker was a crook. A highlight of his rule came when the Rev. Charles Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church disguised himself as a Bowerv tough and undertook a personal investigation of New York's vice conditions. Dr. Parkhurst's fellow crusader on this foray reported later that Parkhurst had sat "with an unmoved face" in a brothel, watching a troupe of naked prostitutes play leapfrog while Madam Hattie Adams playfully tweaked his whiskers.

In his later years Croker got "an achin' for style." He went to England, saying: "I am out of politics, and now I am going to win the Derby." He bought a stud farm, Glencairn, near Dublin, where he played the role of country squire on and off for the rest of his life; in 1907 his horse, Orby, at 100 to 9.

won the Epsom Derby.

At 73, Croker married Bula Benton Edmondson, 23, of Oklahoma, who was said to be a direct descendant of Sequoyah, the Cherokee Indian chief (newspapers carried the bride's Indian name as Kotaw Kaluntuchy). At the wedding her hair was done in Indian style, Said she: "I have been inspired by the example of Pocahontas." When Croker died, at 80, he was buried at Glencairn near the bones of Thoroughbred Orby. He left some \$5,000,000 to Kotaw Kaluntuchy Croker.

CHARLES F. MURPHY, Croker's successor, came out of New York's Gas House district, took a job as driver on the "Blue Line" horse cars, saved \$500 and opened a saloon. He sold a schooner of beer and a bowl of soup for 5¢ and refused to serve women customers. Named Tammany leader of the Gas House district, Murphy took station by a Second Avenue lamppost at o o'clock each evening, ready to transact business, personal and political, with all comers. In the year 1910, as Tammany's Boss. Murphy won control of both city and state: he was the first Tammany leader really to do so. When Murphy died in 1924 (while making plans to boom Al Smith for President), Mayor Jimmy Walker mourned: "The brains of Tammany Hall lie buried in Calvary Cemetery." And so they did, at least until Carmine De Sapio came along.

"We've got some orators in Tammany Hall," said Plunkitt, "but they're chiefly ornamental . . . The men who rule have practiced keepin' their tongues still, not exercisin' them."

But Tammany had its full share of silver-tongued orators, and the greatest of them was William Bourke Cockran ("the Mulligan Guard Demosthenes"), who in 1895 befriended young Sandhurstman Winston Churchill. Through later years Churchill mentioned "the great American orator Bourke Cockran" so often that Lady Churchill threatened to walk off the platform if she heard the name again. A typical flight of Cockran's soaring speech: "The dweller in the tenement house, stooping over his bench, who never sees a field of waving corn, who never inhales the perfume of grasses and of flowers, is yet made the participator in all the bounties of Providence, in the fructifying influence of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun," etc., etc. Cockran's language



BOSS CROKER & CHEROKEE BRIDE

was unequaled, said Churchill, "in point, in rotundity, in

antithesis or in comprehension. For fluency, at the opposite extreme were Croker and Murphy. At a Fourth of July celebration, a reporter noted that Murphy did not join in the singing of The Star-Spangled Banner. The newsman turned to a Tammany official and asked why. "Perhaps." came the reply, "he didn't want to commit himself." Croker, when asked to comment on free silver, the hottest political question of the day, merely growled: "I'm in favor of all kinds of money-the more the better."

"The politician who steals," said G. W. Plunkitt, "is worse than a thief. He is a fool. With the grand opportunities all around for a man with political pull, there's no excuse for stealin' a cent."

George Washington Plunkitt died a millionaire. But he sadly sensed the changing times that were to plague Tammany in the post-Murphy era. "Sad indeed," said he, "is the change that has come over the young men . . . They don't care no more for firecrackers on the Fourth of July." He blamed all Tammany's troubles on civil service reform, but he foresaw a day when the Tiger would rise again. Said he: "I see a vision. I see the civil service monster lyin' flat on the ground. I see the Democratic Party standin' over it with foot on its neck and wearin' the crown of victory. I see Thomas Jefferson lookin' out from a cloud and sayin', 'Give him another sockdologer: finish him.' And I see millions of men wavin' their hats and singin', 'Glory Hallelujah.'"

#### THE PRESIDENCY

#### The Farmer in the Dell

A cluster of reporters stood behind the big off-white barn one afternoon last week and watched while Irvington Roamiss Pear, a purebred Holstein heifer, got a thorough grooming. While they were watching the ceremonious cleanup, a hired man-or what most of the reporters at first took to be a hired man-ambled up to see what was going on. He was dressed in blue slacks, a blue denim sports shirt, white rubber-soled shoes, and a floppy Panama straw hat with its brim set at a rakish angle. In a quick doubletake, the reporters recognized the nation's bestknown part-time farmer. After greeting his guests genially. Dwight Eisenhower approvingly examined the heifer, the gift of the Montgomery County (Md.) Fair, and asked how old she was, "Eight or nine months," volunteered a voice. Farmer Eisenhower looked unbelieving, "She's too big for that," he said. The estimate was corrected to 13 months.

Heifers & Ducks, Ike indicated a nearby pasture and said: "Let's take her down there and turn her loose." The President unfastened the gate himself, and slapped Irvington Roamiss Pear on the rump, "O.K., you're loose now, baby," he said. The heifer reared up on her hind legs. clicked her front hooves and gamboled

into the pasture.

After four days on his Gettysburg farm. the President looked relaxed and happy. It was the first time he had really been able to stretch his legs at the farm, and his first respite from his heavy duties around the White House and at the Geneva conference since late April. He looked around with obvious pride: the corn stood nine feet high in some fields, and the contoured hay, wheat and oat fields had been stripped of the harvest. The pastures looked a little parched by the midsummer sun, but a good, drenching rain would (and did, later in the week) bring them back. Farmer Eisenhower had expectations of a fair 1955 crop.\*

As the President and his friends toured the farm, the place bustled with activity. Five men were busy building fences and weeding pastures. Near the house John Moaney, the President's valet, hoed a small garden. "You'll be a full-fledged farmer when you get through with your job down in Washington," said one of the guests, Replied the President: "Brother, I hope, I hope.'

After a quick inspection of his duck pond (pop. 37 mallards, three wooden ducks), Ike summoned a strange-looking vehicle that looked like a cross between a ieep and a surrey. Over its open top was a fringed canopy; the words "Ike" and "Mamie" were painted on the front fenders. The car, a little Crosley, was presented to Ike a year ago by an anonymous friend for use as a golf buggy. But it proved too big for golf, on a field test at Burning Tree, and was retired to the farm. Ike climbed aboard, was driven to another barn, while his guests followed on foot. Boars & Bills. At the second barn the

President watched a Berkshire boar, the gift of the Glenwood All Breed Swine Association of Glenwood, Minn., being unloaded from a trailer. "Hey, he's a nicelooking fellow," said Farmer Eisenhower, as the pig romped out. "There's your new home, Butch; go right in." Butch waddled into the pig pen. When photographers asked the President to call the pig, he obliged with a fine Abilene-style hog call. "Soooooey, soooooey, hoh, peeg, peeg, peeg." he crooned. Then he glanced at his watch. "I better get back to work," he said. The reporters trailed after him into the small original fieldstone wing of the

\* The 406-acre Eisenhower farm is now worth more than \$250,000. The President paid \$158,-\$18 for the land, which he bought in five tracts (the most recent, a small wedge near his original purchase, was bought in July for \$4,200), and the buildings. He has added an estimated \$100, 000 for restoring and adding to his house

100-year-old house. The President sat down at a small pine desk and glumly contemplated a stack of bills to be signed into law, "I built this as an office," he explained as he began to sign the bills that Secretary Ann Whitman handed him. "But Mrs. Eisenhower took it over, and the only office I have left is six foot Earlier the President had consquare." fided that he and Mamie had had a disagreement about vacations. "My wife doesn't want me to go back to Washington, and she doesn't want to go to Denver this summer. She wants to stay right here." When the newsmen left him, Ike was busily signing bills.

Later in the week, the President returned to Washington briefly, for a Cabinet meeting, then motored back through the drenched green countryside to the farm at Gettysburg for three more days. This week he flew to Denver, where he will stay at his mother-in-law's home for a few days before taking to the trout streams. Meanwhile, he and Mamie had worked out a compromise on vacation plans. The First Lady will remain in the air-conditioned comfort of the Gettysburg farm this week. Next week, when he makes a quick round trip to Philadelphia for a speech before the American Bar Association. Ike will pick her up and escort her to Denver by plane.

### THE ADMINISTRATION Hail & Fancy Farewell

Defense Secretary Charles Erwin Wilson last week told newsmen that he was working as hard as he ever had in his life on the selection of a successor to Air Force Secretary Harold Talbott, who resigned, umbrellaless, under an active cloud (Time, Aug. 1 et seq.). The new man, said Wilson, had to have "financial and mechanical experience." He had to be tight-lipped, noncontroversial and acceptable to the Senate; and it would help if he knew something about politics, the Penta-





THE CANDID & THE POSED: TALBOTT & WILSON (LEFT) WITH QUARLES (RIGHT) Charlie: "What I need is someone who can look after his rear."

gon, the aerial weapons of the future, and had "sat next to God."

Late in the week, right on his own staff, Charlie Wilson found the man; Donald A, Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense for research and development (see box). In contrast to stormy Harold Tallbott, Quarles is so mild-mannered that some Pentagon aides cautioned Secretary Wilson that he "might not put up a good front." Snapped Charlie Wilson: "What I need is someone who can look after his rear."

Smiling Front. Harold Talbott left Washington amid a flash of splendor, a flare of ill-temper, and no sign that he yet understood why he was going. Talbott was emraged when he read that Secretary Wil-very distressed about the whole [Talbott] business. I don't like any part of it. . . I feel I have gotten one year older." Talbott stalked into Wilson's office, crowded with reporters and Contention to Country and the proporters and C

Talbott plucked Charlie Wilson by the seeve and rumbled: "I don't like what you said at your news conference." Froming, Wilson began to reply in a quiet voice. Talbott interrupted brusquely: "You haven't done one thing to defend me." Then an aide called them over for pictures: smiling like wooden Indians (or Washington officials), they posed together with Quarles, Later, Talbott denied that he had made his bitter remark to Wilson.

Laughing Esti. Across the Potomac at Bolling Air Force Base that afternoon, the Pentagon sped Talbott's departure with one of the fanciest farewells in Washington's history. Hurricane Connie's approach ton's history. Hurricane Connie's approach planes to ten Ba-7 jet bombers, but three Cabinet members watched Wilson pin the Medal of Fredom on Talbott (for meritorious service). 1.80c troops paraded, and the Cabinet Connie Tones of Connie Potential Connie Long. Rev (Lond C. Marin T. You. Connie Long. 1878).

Later, Navy Secretary Charles Thomas gave him the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award (for promoting interservice harmony). Talbott, who go in to trouble timery, brashly gave the assembled service officials some advice. "Do right," he said, grinning, "and don't write." His audience burst out lunghing, and thick-skinned Harold Talbott strode cockily away with wishle scars...

## POLITICAL NOTES

#### Comeback

Albert Benjamin ("Happy") Chandler is back from political oblivion. When the final returns from Kentucky's Democratic gubernatorial primary (TIME, Aug. 8) were counted last week, Happy had the nomination by an 18,500-vote length over his sober young opponent, Judge Bert T. Combs.

The victory was a distinct shock to Kentucky's regular Democratic politicians, who had predicted a Combs victory

## NEW AIR FORCE BOSS

Appointed Secretary of the Air Force last week: Donald Aubrey Quarles (rhymes with marls), 61, engineer and business executive.

Family & Early Life. During the Civil War, his Confederate grandfather died in a Union prison camp, and Union troops devastated the family plantation in Lafayette County, Miss. Quarles's father, a dentist, moved to Van Buren, Ark. As a boy, Quarles roamed the Ozarks, fished in mountain streams, applied an old country remedy when a playmate was bitten by a snake (the remedy: a raw-chicken poultice). He sang in his high-school glee club with bazooka-playing Arkansas Traveler Bob Burns, graduated at 15. then taught school for \$50 a month. In 1012-16 he worked his way through Yale, averaging 90-95. He enlisted, fought in France with the Rainbow Division, came home an artillery captain-and went to work.

Business Career, According to a friend, Don Quarles has "one bad habit: hard work." He studied theoretical physics at Columbia while working full-time at Western Electric. Later, at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, he wrote technical papers, e.g., Motion of Telephone Wires in Wind, helped to develop the coaxial cable. pioneered other telephone and TV equipment, directed the lab's vast World War II radar program. Usually he brought a fat briefcase home from work every evening to his greenshuttered home in Englewood. N.J. In 1952 he moved to New Mexico as president of Western Electric's nonprofit subsidiary, Sandia Corp. His job: building atomic bombs, designing and developing new nuclear weapons. He directed the Sandia lab's expansion from 4,500 to 5,500 workers, did an outstanding job directing new developments-"without raising his voice or even his evebrows." Said an associate. Physicist Norris Bradbury of Los Alamos: "I never saw him mad." President Quarles walked to work at the base so early that a resident who had never met the boss snorted: "I wonder who he's trying to impress?" Two years ago, taking his \$10,000-a-year irrevocable pension from Western Electric, he quit to become Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of research and development, i.e., the Pentagon's scientific boss.

Politics & Government. As an Arkansas lad, Don Quarles never knew any such animal existed as "a good Republican." In the pleasant, suburban Republican community of Englewood, he switched to the G.O.P. A good citizen, he worked on endless. dreary civic jobs, refused a salary for heading a \$13 million county sewer project. He made \$300 a year as a city councilman, but when he worked up to mayor, his pay dropped down to \$100. He has so few political connections that state G.O.P. leaders were plugging two other New Jersey Republicans (Singer Manufacturing Co.'s President Milton Lightner and Investment Banker David Von Alstyne Jr.) for the Air Force job when Ouarles was appointed. Last year by way of vacation, he took only a long weekend on Fire Island, where he worked building a flight of steps. He has never once reposed in his office contour lounge chair. Quarles directed all military research projects, from the details of new uniforms to nuclear-powered ships and planes, and the planned new earth satellite. To keep historical perspective, he keeps at the entrance to his office a wooden club labeled: FIRST GUIDED MISSILE.

Personality & Private Life. Despite his decades in the East. Quarles still has a slight Arkansas drawl, Greving, blue-eved, slight, he never smokes, eats sparsely, almost never drinks. He likes to cook his own morning oatmeal, sometimes drinks plain hot water instead of coffee or tea. In Washington he and his second wife Rosina (his first marriage ended in divorce) live quietly in their own home near Chevy Chase; to avoid the capital rounds, they consulted a protocol expert for advice on invitations they could properly skip. He enjoys dancing, good music, golf and-"through force of habit," he says wryly-dishwashing. He plays the guitar, likes chess and a careful game of bridge. He writes weekly to his children (two daughters and one son, a senior I.B.M. mathematician), sends postcards to his six grandchildren, Scrupulous about the ethics of high office, he never lets his wife take his Governmentfurnished limousine for her own use. When he was vice president of Bell Laboratories, which makes most U.S. telephones, he refused to use any influence to get his son a phone out of turn, let young Quarles wait 15 months for an instrument. In short, this was a man as different as possible from his predecessor.

by a margin of 40,000 votes. And it was a portent of worse shocks to come. If he wins the election in November (which seems likely), Chandler will almost certainly throw out the supporters of Senator Earle Clements and found his own political dynasty. And, with the end of his machine at hand, Boss Clements' own future looks bleak: during the campaign Happy repeatedly swore to end Clements' career in Washington if he won the governorship. But in the flush of victory last week, Happy took it all back. "That was all made in the heat of the campaign, he said, Hardly anyone-least of all Earle Clements-believed him.

Happy's victory might have national repercussions, as well. Unlike Clements. he takes a dim view of Adlai Stevenson (he supported Richard Russell's candidacy in 1952), and at next year's Democratic Convention, Chandler may lead a delegation pledged to defeat Stevenson

at all costs.

What made Happy win? A voter from the Upper Red Bird district, in Combs's own Clay County, explained it. "We didn't vote against Bert Combs," he said. "We just voted for Happy Chandler because we fell in love with his winsome personality."

In the election, Happy's Republican opponent, Judge Edwin R, Denney, 51, can hardly hope to match Chandler for winsomeness. A solid (6 ft. 2 in., 225 lbs.), solemn, soft-spoken mountaineer, he plans a campaign that will "stress honesty, frugality, economy and integrity in government." But with the Democrats loyally closing ranks, and Chandler's pretested corn-and-comedy act on the road again, G.O.P. hopes look dim indeed.

## ARMED FORCES

"A Mean & Cruel Heart"

One was a punch-press operator, another was a truck driver; the rest were Regular soldiers, a warehouseman, a baker, a gas worker, a mechanic, three unemployed civilians and a student. They wore sports shirts mostly, open at the neck with the sleeves rolled up, and they had come to Governors Island in New York Harbor from distant places-Denver and Detroit. Cottonwood, Ala., and Hanging Rock. Ohio -for a long-awaited Army reunion. Center of the reunion; a clean-looking young Regular Army sergeant who smiled winningly beneath a mop of golden hair.

general court-martial, and the accused was the lad with the golden hair. Sergeant James C. Gallagher of Brooklyn was charged in ten specifications with consorting with the Chinese Communists and murdering three of his fellow American prisoners of war in Korea. The witnesses were sharp-tongued and bitter; one testified that he had buried one of the three dead G.I.s beside the Yalu River, and he swore: "I made a promise to that kid . . . that if God permitted me to get back home alive . . . the man who murdered him would be brought to justice." The

The occasion for the reunion was a

witness pointed across the courtroom to the trim and carefully uniformed Sergeant Gallagher: "That is the man, sir!

The Progressive. One by one on quiet Governors Island the witnesses unfolded a forlorn panorama of windswept P.W. camps by the Yalu, with their squalid mud huts and icy compounds, and their Chinese Communist officers-"Wong" and "Ragmop" and numberless others-who were constantly seeking to brainwash the G.I.s and undermine their allegiance. Aiding the Communists, the witnesses testified, were the G.I. "progressives," and one of their leaders was Sergeant Gallagher, Opposing them in the psychological struggle were G.L. "reactionaries." led by Sergeant Llovd W. Pate of Augusta, Ga., also a Regular, who used both oral argument and force to keep wavering Americans loval. "What do you mean by force?"



SERGEANT GALLAGHER At home with Wong and Ragmop.

demanded the trial counsel of Sergeant Pate. "Why, sir," the leader of the reactionaries replied. "you just beat the hell out of 'em.

This strange cold war, the former P.W. witnesses testified, was a desperate affair of survival. About 1.400 of 3.000 inmates of Camp 5, for example, were dying from disease, malnutrition and maltreatment, and those who heeded progressives got favor and food from the Reds, Gallagher helped run the "Red Star" study group on Communism: he lectured P.W.s on "Wall Streeters and capitalistic imperialists" and wrote leaflets urging U.S. troops in the line to surrender, Gallagher, said witnesses, advised one of the Chinese officers to shoot Sergeant Pate and the reactionaries. One of the witnesses remarked that Gallagher once sold him a plate of beans and corn to add to his daily half cup of grain for \$5; the heart of Sgt. Gallagher, said this witness, was "mean

The Reactionaries, Leader of the reactionaries. Sergeant Pate developed the indictment. One wintry day when the temperature was 30° below zero. Sergeant Pate and five or six of his friends heard blows, body blows they thought, coming from one of the huts, "I saw Gallagher lifting a man off the floor roughly," said Pate. "He carried him to the wall near the corner. As far as I could see, he hung him in some way to a peg in the wall. His feet were about six inches off the floor. Then Gallagher stepped back and laughed, He reached up and snapped the limp head back and said, 'Dammit, that'll learn you. When I say move, you'll know what I mean.' I could see that man was dead." Sergeant Pate, too late to help, found the dead man humped outside in the snow. "He looked like he was an old man . . . a rack of bones." said Pate, "but he was

only 18 or 19. Next, five more witnesses testified that Gallagher caused the death of two other sick, emaciated U.S. P.W.s. Gallagher, said one of the witnesses, thought the two inmates were "smelling up the room," so he threw them outside into the 40-below cold "like a bartender bouncing a drunk." Most of the witnesses themselves helped recreate the odor of P.W. Camp 5 on placid Governors Island. Did you not protest, or try to stop it? they were asked, "No. sir." came hesitant replies, "I was afraid to get thrown out myself . . . I couldn't help myself . . . I didn't want to freeze to death." Next day, outside the hut, the two men were found "stiff, blue and dead." The mother of one of them sat in the hearing room, following the testimony closely, , just "to see who the boy is . .

Pleadings. What could be said for Sergeant Gallagher, brought up in a decent home in Brooklyn, an Army recruit at 17. and a holder of the Purple Heart? Some of the witnesses thought Gallagher believed in the Communist doctrines: others thought that Gallagher was one who enjoyed lording it over his fellows, seeming important and influential, and that he was soft and pliable, receptive to the meager comforts the Communists could accord him, "I know I'm a sorry son of a bitch." Gallagher told one of the reactionaries one day, "but after all, I know I can't sympathetic: "I told him if I lived and he lived," said Sergeant Pate, "I would personally see that he was hung."

Facing not hanging, but a top sentence of life at hard labor, Sergeant Gallagher still looked well-fed and well-groomed at week's end; he showed himself deferential and eager to help those in authority, this time his lawyers, in little ways like quickly passing the Scotch tape and paper clips along the courtroom table when they were required. "Once I get back to the States I'm not worried," Gallagher once told a reactionary. "All I have to do is to plead that I did those things under mental duress." Gallagher did not believe that the U.S. Government could do anything or would bother him. But Sergeant Gallagher could be wrong.

## FOREIGN NEWS

#### RUSSIA

## A Kremlin Promise

In the midst of the elaborate picnic laid on by the leaders of Russia for foreign diplomats (TIME, Aug. 15), bald-polled Ivan Koney, commander in chief of the satellite armies, turned to his companion in the raspberry patch, the British minister. "The marshals are picking berries, said Marshal Koney, and pointed the moral: "The marshals have been turned into soldiers of peace." In case this seemed a little pat for the Western world to believe, the marshals went farther last week. The Kremlin announced that it would reduce the size of the Soviet armed forces by 640,000 men before the end of the year.

"Recent developments, and especially the outcome of the [Big Four] conference at Geneva, bear witness to the fact that a certain relaxation of tensions has taken place," said the official Tass statement. The Russians explained their new move as an attempt to "establish confidence among nations," Whether the Kremlin would keep its promise there was no means of knowing, since the Iron Curtain makes inspection impossible. Tass went on to say that the 640,000 would be sent back "to their places of residence" "ensured employment in industrial establishments and collective farms," i.e., they would be put to work where Russia needs able-bodied men.

Total figures for the Russian armed services have never been revealed, but the most reliable estimates put them roughly at 4,000,000 men in the European satellite armies and perhaps 3,500,000 in Red China's vast army. The U.S. has reduced its own forces by



ZHUKOV IN THE BERRY PATCH
Scratch 640.000 men.

TIME, AUGUST 22, 1955



Associated Press
Koreans Retreat Before U.S. Tear Gas at Wolmi Island

600,000 men during the past two years, and now has a force of slightly less than 3,000,000. All told, NATO can muster about 6,000,000 men, giving it a rough parity in Europe, though in Asia the Red

Chinese have a huge numerical edge. Washington was inclined to be skeptical of the Russian announcement, but gratified if it should prove to be true. "Could be encouraging," said the State Department. It also could be the berries. But most likely, Soviet leaders were coming to a betard recognition of the country of the

# KOREA The Second Battle of Wolmi More than 140,000 Americans were

killed or wounded fighting Communists in Korea, and the U.S. is still spending \$250 million a year to clear up the wreckage of war. Yet last week, with bayonets and tear gas, U.S. troops were fighting again in Korea—this time against their allies, the South Koreans.

Al Pusan, where the U.S. put division after division sobre to save Korea in 1950. Korean mobs stormed U.S. barracks. Into Kunsan air base, where U.S. warplanes took off to bomb South Korea's mixaders. Koreans were hurling bombs of their own. It was a strange and tragic condict, for the Americans were fighting condict, by the Commission.

While the G.L.s were stoned in their defense, the Communists last week sat in safety behind U.S. machine guns, smoking American cigarettes, leafing through American magazines, drinking American beer. With their Swiss and Swedish colleagues, they came to Korea in 1953, softensibly to ensure that neither side increased its military strength after the armistice signed at Pamumjom. That truce, which South Korea did not sign awas supposed to last 50 days, until a was supposed to last 50 days, until a to the control of the

Syngiana Riber has run off to platent and farce, for only the U.N. observes it. Not a Sabre jet leaves Korea, not a howitzer is junked or a Patton tank replaced on the U.N. side. without its being reported to NNSC and thence, via the Czecha and the NNSC and thence, via the Czecha and the NNSC and thence, via the Czecha and the NNSC and thence, via the Czecha and cow. U.S. soldier replacements disembarking in Korea are greeted by Communist officers, who click them in with hand counters as they march of their Army transports. Vet on the North Korean side buildup has gone on unchecked. il illegal buildup has gone on unchecked.

U.S. intelligence des. Since the armistice, U.S. intelligence editates that the Communists have increased artillery frepower by 30%, laid out ap military airfields and moved in more than 400 aircraft, including 150 MIG jets. Last year, the Swiss and Swedes reported that truce inspection in North Korea was "completely illusory." The U.S. called for its immediate abolition on the grounds that "obstructionist tactics on the Communist have been successful that when the community of the structure of the community of

At long length Syngman Rhee decided to take things into his own hands. He didn't like the idea of the U.S. sitting down peaceful-like with the Chinese Reds at Geneva. Rhee denounced the Poles and Czechs on the NNSC as "Communist spies." His newspapers launched a systematic propaganda barrage designed to convince his people that another attack on South Korea was imminent. At the same time, Rhee's national police made arrangements to levy food, drink and banquet quotas on South Korean shopkeepers, for the use of the students and unemployed whom Rhee can always rely on to do his rioting for him. Then President Rhee put out two ultimatums. The first was to the North Koreans; get out of the Kaesong enclave, the area south of the 38th Parallel on Korea's west coast which was ceded to the Communists.

The second ultimatum went to the NNSC; get out by Aug. 14, or be put out bodily. "The U.S. seems to be unable to settle this question for us," said Rhee. "The government has no other course but to deal with the Communists directly."

Hell & High Water. The U.S., which controls Rhee's supplies of gasoline and ammunition, had little fear that Rhee would order his army to march north, but it was thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of a South Korean attack on the neutral commission, In Washington, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned the South Koreans that the principle of "nonviolence," which the U.S. is trying to get the Red Chinese to accept, applies equally to U.S. allies. Meanwhile, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, the U.S. and U.N. supreme commander in the Far East, flew to Seoul and told Rhee to his face that "neither hell nor high water" would persuade the U.S. to renege on its solemn commitment to abide by the Korean armistice and defend the NNSC.

"The silliest thing I ever heard," taunt-

ed Syngman Rhee, "American soldiers threatening to shoot their allies to protect Communists." Rhee assured Lemizer that his government had no intention of using force, but to make sure, the American gave orders to reinforce the U.S. guard at all five of the inspection points where the NNSC officers are billeted. It was a wise precaution, for within hours the rioting began.

Commies, Go Home, In Pusan, a mob of Koreans, urged on by Rhee's national policemen, rushed the NNSC compound. shouting, "Poles and Czechs, go home! They pushed down the fence and stoned the U.S. guards; in one of their trucks. guards found six machine guns. The worst fighting broke out at Wolmi Island, the wooded, humpbacked pile where the U.S. marines staged their amphibious assault on Inchon in 1950. Screaming Koreans tried to rush the causeway that joins the island to the mainland, and others stormed ashore from junks. One Korean got shot and two were wounded while trying to land at Wolmi. The G.I.s barricaded the causeway with trucks and jeeps, Reported TIME Correspondent Curtis Prendergast from Wolmi: "Tanks and .50-caliber machine guns were ready in reserve, but in the trucks the helmeted Americans made do with baseball bats. boxes of tear-gas bombs, and unloaded rifles. An Army officer explained: 'We're not loaded. We figure, if they come in, we've got enough time to load. We'll have no mass firing here. We'll only fire at those who fire at us

"On the other side of the barricade, a mob formed after sundown in the dusty street. A loudspeaker blared again and again: 'Let us expel the Communist Supervisory Commission and regain the price of our lost blood.' "Suddenly the mob advanced, 1,500 strong, Stones started flying, and we in the trucks were beginning to get hit. Several Korena carrying torches soaked in kerosene threw the blazing brands into the U.S. barriache Outside the bludspeaker blarted incredibly: We like to assure the U.N. troops we'll not harm the U.N. troops. Rocks were banging in once more. Somebody cracked that he was glad they

weren't trying to hurt us."

A Lost-Minute Bockdown. For a week
the rock-throwing, torch-waving and teargassing went on, but the U.S. Army stood
firm and did not lose its head. Finally,
Syngman Rhee backed down and proclaimed that his government was opposed
to the "civilian volence." Rhee demandthe NINSC would soon be "peacefully
evicted." An officer at the Wolmi barricade summed up the Army's reaction:
"Even if I could hand over the Czechs
and Poles to these people. I wouldn't do
i, It's a matter of principle. We told

them we'd protect them, and we will."
At week's end 22 Americans and perhaps 80 Koreans had been more or less seriously injured to maintain the principle. Stubborn old Syngman Rhee was beaten, and knew it. Two hours before it expired. Rhee lifted the midnight deadline for NNSC officers to get out of Korea.

But though Syngman Rhee's bluff had been called, he had not been slienced.
"Our very good friend, President Eisenhower," he sid, "believes that he has found another kind of peace—peace of mutual forbearance, in which each nation pursues its own aims in every way short of armed conflict." Such a peace, prophesied Rhee, will lead to disaster hectals: 1) "if gives the Communists the concentration on conquered areas," and 2) "the Communist themselves will not ablie by it."

## THAILAND

## Smiling Jack

They stood and watched the police parachute-drop demonstration, U.S. Ambassador John E. Peurifoy and his two sons, Clinton, 14, and Daniel, 0. Then into his robin's-egg-blue Ford Thunder-bid and headed back to the Thai beach resort of Hua Hin, 85 miles southwest of Bangkok, for lunch. It was a holiday out-ing, a lark for the boys, and just the occarried to the control of the bid of the control of the bid of the control of the bid of the

But one of the dangers of the road across Huas Hin's green rice lands is a series of one-lane bridges across irrigation canals. Sweeping down toward one of the bridges, Peurifuy swa truck approaching from the other side. He had two choices—to speed up and try to slip through ahead truck would, too. Peurifuy bit the brakes—too late. The Thunderbird smashed head-on into the truck. The ambassador head-on into the truck.



THE PEURIFOYS & SONS (CLINTON, 14; DANIEL, 9)
On a bridge in the rice fields, sudden death for a man in a hurry.



PRINCESS MARGARET
First renounce . . .
and his younger son were killed almost in-

stantly; the other boy was badly injured Open-Shirt Diplomacy. Peurifoy died as he lived-audaciously, dramatically, at high speed. Though anything but an orthodox diplomat, Jack Peurifoy had performed outstandingly in difficult assignments-Greece, Guatemala, Thailand, He was essentially a political operator-jaunty, backslapping, forever doing favors, confidential with correspondents, quick at sizing up the practicalities of a situation ever willing to take the apparently radical course from which the highly trained. career-conscious professionals are likely to hang back. Said Peurifov once: "The State Department was ripe for guys like me.

The son of a South Carolina prosecuting attorney. Peurifoy was neither rich nor Ivy League. He had to resign from West Point in his second year, after his father's death. Starting out in Washington as Soo-a-month elevator operator in the House of Representatives, he soon got a job as a clerk in State and rose rapidly. Catching George Marshall's eye. he was made Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, the department's No. 3 job. He was personally popular on the Hill when the State Department was not. He was good at getting appropriations, but it was also his casual candor in referring to the dismissal of 91 homosexuals that gave Ioe McCarthy so valuable a weapon for attacking the department

Johning the caparathen;
Johning the career foreign service at the
top in 1950. Peurifoy soon showed that was a diplomat of a different sort. He prewas diplomatic of a different sort, He preparts, driving his fast cars to riding in
limousines, and man-to-man talk to courtly ambiguities. In Athens, as U.S. ambassador, he started out by telling Premier
Sophoeles Venizelos: "Look, Soph, you
call me Jack, Let's talk frankly about all
this," Within two years, by his direct
methods, he had helped to install a strong,

anti-Communist government and to raise U.S. prestige.

Gun on the Hip, Sent next to Guatemala, where Communists were fastening their grip on that Caribbean republic, he spent one long evening with President Jacobo Arbenz and cabled Washington: 'If he isn't a Communist, he'll do until a better one comes along." When the antilast year, Peurifoy, sport-shirted and packing a pistol, maneuvered the rival revolutionary chieftains into an agreement and averted a nasty civil war. As the U.S. saluted the ouster of Guatemala's Commu-Peurifoy was off to Bangkok to succeed Wild Bill" Donovan as Ambassador to Thailand. There he made fast friends with Premier Phibun Songgram, who himself drives a swift Mercedes 300 SL.

A big, open-mannered man who was on first-name terms with more members of Congress than anyone else overseas, "Smiling Jack" often said that after finishing his Thailand assignment, he would like to jump into South Carolina politics and run for the Senate. He was a man who was going places, and knew it. He had already gone far before his sudden death hast week.

## GREAT BRITAIN

In characteristic British fashion, Fleet Street editors prepared their readers for next Sunday when pretty Princess Maracet will turn five-and-twenty. The oldline newspapers acted as if this were just another milestone for the Court Circular. The lurid tabloids headlined it as the day when, in the words of the Daily Selecth, "she can marry whom she pleases," and went on to relate with simulated disapproval the latest American reports on the control of the court of the court of the Application of the court of the court of the expects of the court of the court of the expects Maranet to marry.

Buckingham Palace would say only that the Princess would celebrate her birthday at a quiet royal family picnic beside Scotland's many-tureted Balmoral Castle. "Ruby" (Robina MacDonald, her personal maid would tiptoe upstairs and waken the Princess with a cup of tea and waken the Princess with a cup of tea and waken the Princess with a cup of tea and when the princess with a cup of tea and be first Happy Birthday. Then there would be prayers, a breakfast of grilled herrings, the usual reading of the Sunday bearings, the sual reading of the Sunday presents, which were arriving by the dosens in sealed red mailbags.

The special significance of the day is that at 25 the Princess need no longer ask her sister's permission to marry. The Queen, as head of a church that does not recognize divorce, would find that permission all but impossible to grant in the case of divorced Group Captain Townsend. But help the properties of the properties of the height of the three must call become with objections from Parliament, where the bishops in Lords and the powerful Noncon-



GROUP CAPTAIN TOWNSEND . . . then onnounce?

formist backbenchers in Commons could make trouble. To get around this, Margaret would probably have to trade her right of succession to the throne for marriage with the man of her choice.

Over the Border, Palace lawvers, drawing on the useful precedent in the abdication of Margaret's uncle. Edward VIII. have worked it out that if she renounced her rights of succession to the throne (she is third, after Prince Charles and Princess Anne). Parliament could have no further grounds for objecting to the marriage. since she would then be acting as a private person. They have recommended that if Margaret plans to go through with it. the Queen should send a message to Parliament-after Parliament meets again in October-apprising Lords and Commons of her sister's intention of retiring to private life.

A bill of abdication would then be presented and passed by both Houses (and presumably, under the Statute of Westninster, by all the Dominion Parliaments too). As now planned, the bill would deprive Margarei of all rights of royal sucprive Margarei of all rights of the property of the property of the property of the Elizabeth and Philip should the before Prince Charles comes of age. her annual 16,000 income under the Civil List, and her function of councillor of State, which she exercises whenever the sovereign is incapatitated of absent from the country

This course would clear the way for the announcement of Margaret's engagement to Townsend, and the marriage itself would no longer have to wait a year on could the Queen be rister be present. But either a civil marriage in England, or marriage in a church outside England, is possible. There is a useful precedent for the advocret from Viscount Asson, the former a divorce from Viscount Asson, the former Anne Bowes-Lyon (a niece of the Queen Mother) married Prince Georg of Denmark in the private chapel of Scotland's Glamis Castle. The castle is not royal property, but the family home of the Queen Mother (Margaret's mother).

Fomily Council. Some of those close to the royal family still hope that perhaps a last-minute change of heart may spare the monarchy a painful and perhaps dangerous test. In family circles, the widowed Duches of Kent is reportedly most tolerant of the romance. Margaret's sister the Queen and her mother have been torn between affection for Margaret and fear Queen and her years. The Doyland marriage crisis within a years. The Doyland is regarded as the most critical of the marriage.

If and when the announcement is made this fall, the first British popular reaction is apt to be a sentimental surge for Marparet's happiness before all else; she is immensely popular. But the discreet misfear a backwash of conservative feeling which would condemn Margaret and do nothing to strengthen the royal institution. For this reason, every effort would be over as unspectuality as possible.

## The I.R.A. Rides Again "Put up your hands," hissed an Irish

voice out of the darkness. It was 2 a.m. and rainy, and the unarmed sentry at the gate of the British army's training center at Arborfield, 40 miles west of London, did as he was told. Quickly bound and agaged, the sentry watched a score or more dark figures filt through the gate and burst into the guardhouse. They pointed pistols at the sergeant of the guard and locked him up.

One by one, as the sentries checked in at the guardhouse on their rounds, the intruders overpowered them and trussed them up. "Consider yourselves prisoners of war," said the leader of the commando gang. The raiders were members of the Irish Republican Army, that outlawed, audacious nationalistic group which, in prewar days, used to plant time bombs in the British mails to reinforce its demand for the unification of Ireland. Swiftly, they went to work, loading rifles, Sten guns, light machine guns and 200,000 rounds of ammunition into a fleet of cars that rolled in through the main gate, then vanished into the night. Not until three hours later did one of the sentries free himself and send the alarm.

Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, took personal charge of the chase; airfields and ports were guarded, roadblocks set up. Before learning of the alarm, a police patrol car stopped a suspicious-looking truck near the racecourse at Ascot, recaptured a load of guns and arrested three Irishmen. But the others got away.

"This is a matter of terrific national importance," said Scotland Yard gravely. "These men are desperate and will fight for their lives in trying to reach Ireland."

## GERMANY

Kultur Man

When Thomas Mann came to America in 1938, he said simply: "Wherever I am is German culture." To Germans rallying against Hitler, or, like himself, driven into exile, the declaration was a defiant battle cry: to non-Germans it was something of a portent. "The plot of every one of his novels," said a critic, "concerns an organism whose vitality is threatened; one can never be sure whether the crisis will end ineluctably in death or whether it is not instead the critical point in a rebirth." Because the vitality of that old organism Europe appeared to be ebbing towards destruction. Mann's work seemed prophetic: Mann, transplanted to America, seemed a waiting symbol of Europe's rebirth.

Mann himself was a product of the old European order and tradition. He had



THOMAS MANN
To make the heavy light.

been born to a life of large and splendid ease in the Hanseatic city of Lübeck, one of the historic free cities of North Germany. When he was born, Wilhelm I was Kaiser, Bismarck was Chancellor; his father, a prosperous merchant, had been Senator and twice Mayor of Lübeck. His mother was the daughter of a German planter in South America who married a Portuguese Creole. Mann studied literature in Munich, journeyed to Rome, and at 25 had a stupendous success with his first full-length novel, the story of the decay of a bourgeois family similar to his own. Buddenbrooks sold more than a million copies in Germany, brought Mann the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929.

The Housecleoning. He married Katja Pringsheim, the daughter of a professor at Munich University, and it was out of his wife's experience in a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients that he built another great success, The Magic Mountain, this time a parable of civilization in decay. The Magic Montain outsold Hitler's Mein Kampl, but Hitler's quarrel with Mann was based on Mann's nonliterary chamber of the Mann's house of the Mann's house of the Mann's day in 1933, when Mann and his wife were veactationing in Switzerland, Klaus and Erika, their two eldest children, telephoned. "Stay in Switzerland, Klaus and Erika, their two eldest children, telephoned." Had weather is coming." When the work of the Mann and Man

cation of his citizenship. In America, established at Princeton University as lecturer in the humanities, Mann carried on the fight against "Eu-rope's Dark Age." He wrote polemic pamphlets, lectured with a certain dry sententiousness, and broadcast to Germany. His books were translated and were bestsellers. It did not seem to matter that his writing was loaded with obscure symbolism and mythological references, was ironic in outlook, discursive in method and difficult to translate; Mann stood for European culture at its best. In 1041 the family (six grown-up children) moved to Pacific Palisades, Calif., where Mann completed a four-volume work called Joseph and His Brothers, which he had begun in Europe. The Joseph books sold altogether 250,000 copies, but it is doubtful if their readers grasped an aspect of that long and difficult work, recently described to a New York Times correspondent by Mann: "My conception of Joseph was in part distilled from my personal experience of Franklin D. Roosevelt. And my view of Joseph's administration in Egypt has traces of my impression of the New Deal.

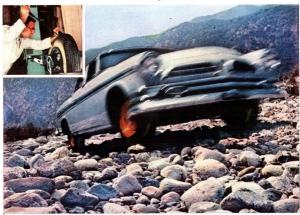
The Notive's Return. In 1944 Mann became a U.S. citizen, but with the passing of the New Deal, he found a growing dissustifaction with America. He made a trip to postwar Germany's and was repelled by Germany's indifference to her recent crimes. But later, 15 years after taking to the third of the properties of the pr

He visited the Soviet zone of Germany and was lionized there, wrote a letter of praise for an old friend, now a Soviet literary commissar, and finally settled near

Zurich, Switzerland.

In America his vast popularity had waned, and critics were finding his later work "disappointing." He had been praised as one of the "world's great literary figures," But such evaluations are for posterity, which would judge Mann against his world contemporaries: Kipling, Conrad, Gorky, Gide, Joyce, Henry James, Shaw, Galsworthy, d'Annunzio. Mann himself was sensitively aware that one enters this hall of fame treading lightly. "There has been far too much talk about me. he wrote in 1951, adding: "It is not without a measure of embarrassment and dismay . . . that I note . . . that some people judge me from my books to be a downright universal intellect, a man of encyclo-

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you'll scarcely know you're wearing a hat. Debonair and light hearted, the Stetson Playboy features a raw edge, and narrow band. Offered in colors to rival nature's

Statem "Cublinged in Sit" (pather first began the standard of hist resolved of hist resolved for your Statem blatt one mode only his lobe 8. Statem and its affiliated community the world

pedic knowledge. What a tragic illusioni" But measured against his contemporaries in the German language—Gerhart Hauptmann, Rilke, Kaffas, Stefan Zweig et al.—Mann was still a giant. And against charges that he was "Olympian." pompous," "ponderous," he could well defend himself: "My endeavor," he wrote, "is to make the heavy light; my ideal is clarity; and if I write long sentences—tendency with the control of the control

new sensitivity in the art of storytelling. They were reading Mann once again in Germany. A new novel, a wryly ironic account of a gifted swindler (based on an old sketch), was having a great success. Last March his home town, Lübeck, which had once resented Buddenbrooks, made him an honorary citizen. In May in Stuttgart he opened the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the death of Poet-Dramatist Friedrich von Schiller. Almost in spite of himself. Mann had become a symbol of German unity. His 80th birthday in June was the occasion for celebrations in the Western world, but none so satisfactory to Mann as those in Germany. A month ago Mann was hospitalized in Zurich with phlebitis. Last week, at the age of 80, he died.

## Death by Flying Boxcar

The U.S. Army's 499th Combat Engineer Battalion boarded nine C-119 Flying Boxcars at an air base near Stuttgart one afternoon last week. Their mission was to become familiar with the problems and advantages of moving themselves and their equipment by air. Within minutes, the 540 men and their heavy trucks and weapons disappeared into the vawning cargo holds, and the 20-ton planes took off over the Black Forest, It was perfect flying weather. As they flew along in tight formation, one engine of Plane 8 stuttered and cut out. The pilot requested and got permission to drop out of formation. But suddenly, after losing altitude, Plane 8 headed upwards and rammed a wing into the nose of Plane o overhead. There was a deafening explosion. The wreckage of what had been Plane 8 fell into a pine forest below. Plane 9 managed to stay on course for almost a minute after the collision. Then its tail unit fell off, and the second C-119 tumbled downward and burst into flames.

Only when the fires had burned themselves out was it possible to pick up what was left of ten U.S. airmen and 56 American soldiers (average age: 24) in the two planes, most of them charred beyond recognition. They died in the fourth bigest air crash in history.\*

The worst: the crash of a C-124 Globe-master near Tokyo in 1953, killing 129 U.S. servicemen. In 1952, another C-124 fell in the state of Washington, killing 87. In 1950, a British commercial Avor Tudor V, carrying Welsh rugby fans home from Dublin, crashed at Cardiff, Killing 80.

## PAKISTAN

#### Frontier Democracy

In recent local elections, the Moslem League Party, Founders of Pakistan and hitherto its absolute rulers, found its self-overwhelmingly repudiated by the voters. It was faced with two alternatives: to seize power through the army, after the seize power through the army, after the classical pattern of one-party dictatorship, or to rule by the traditional democratic process of political horse-trading and par-liamentary maneuver.

It chose the way of politics—but politics with the true flavor of frontier de-

Ali Must Go. Pakistan's new strongman, Governor General Iskandar Mirza, who believes his country ready only for "controlled democracy" (TIME, Aug. 15), recognized that Premier Mohammed Ali,



PREMIER CHAUDHRI MOHAMMED ALI Slow to aim, sure to shoot.

though he had served his country well by obtaining U.S. economic aid at a critical moment, had no following in the Assembly. He had to go. The only way for the Moslem League to stay in power was to make a deal with one of its opponents. Skilifully playing the opposite leaders against one another, the Leaguers made a deal with aging and fart Fadul Huq. Result, Huq. last year dismissed as Chief and the Company of the Company

Outgoing Premier Ali took his dismissal lightly. Gathering together his collection of sporting rifles in the palatial official residence, he joked: "Don't worry, I'm not going to start a revolution." As Ali explained it; "For 27 months I have been an overworked bird in a glided cage, and I am glad to be out of it. Anyway, Chaudhri js a brainier fellow than I and

may not find the premiership as tough going as I did." He hopes to resume his old job as ambassador to Washington.

Steel Nerves. Chaudhri, the new Premier, is a shy man who shelters from people behind office files. The son of a poor villager, he grew up in the famed Indian Civil Service, became financial adviser to the government of India on war supplies.

Slow to make decisions, Chaudhri is steel-nerved in executing them. His favorite verse from the Koran reads: "Once you have decided, have faith in God and go ahead without faltering." Says one critic: "When he does rarely show an emotion, it is like watching oil drip from a robot's loosened joint."

a robot's loosened joint. The So-member Constituent Assembly, summoned to ratify the changes, met in an atmosphere of bewildered acquiescence. Looking across the elegant semicration parapheralia of Speaker, Government and Opposition benches, one young black-bearded Moslems said: "We imitate Britian like monkeys, but where is the true democracy?" Another nervously pleaded: "Let us play the game like good cricketers. Stop the cheating and the musical chairs."

Premier Chaudhri Mohammed Ali listened unmoved.

## SAN MARINO

### Allo, Americani

San Marino, the 38-square-mile republic which sits on three prongs of the Apennines in northeastern Italy, is the only country outside the Iron Curtain that has a Red government. A coalition of Communists (17) and Nenni Socialists (14) rules the country against a parliamentary opposition of Demo-Christians (26) and Neo-Fascists (3). The Communist coalition, which won by only 139 votes in 1951, has done its best to make of San Marino a showpiece of Socialist effort. It has built roads, houses, hotels: it has eliminated unemployment, established old-age pensions and given women civic rights (but not the vote). Where once, after years of Fascist rule, only a stony path led to San Marino, a smooth motor road now brings thousands of dollars in tourist trade every year.

The voting trick that put the Communists where they are in San Marino arises from the fact that, of San Marino's 6,700 eligible male voters, some 1,700 live out of the country, mostly as migrant laborers. By paying round-trip fares for many of these expatriates at election time, the Communists rounded up enough votes to

swing into power.

This year, the Demo-Christians decided to beat the Communists at their own game. But though the Demo-Christians considered the expatriate vote in Italy, France and Belgium, their possible gain still looked too small to win, until Myriam Michelotti, daughter of the local pass. San Marinese in America Syouth the Syouth Communication of the Commu

would soon be out of office, flew to the U.S. and persuaded 127 San Marinese to

Last week all San Marino was waiting for the arrival of 70 American migrants who had chartered a plane from New York to Milan. As the returnees drove in. they found the walls plastered with posters of the Communist coalition: "Welcome, compatriot from beyond the sea. We are certain that when you leave again, you won't want to carry back with you the remorse of having betrayed your brothers who have struggled so hard to win today's prosperity." But to the locals, the Communists argued that these were interlopers whose \$12,000 plane fare might better have been spent on social measures.

San Marinese greeted the prosperouslooking migrants with friendly cries of "Allo, Americani," but when the voters went to the polls this week, they voted back the Reds with a far greater majority than last time.

## TRADE

## Two Kinds of Protection

Surveying the world's trade boom, officials of GATT (the 34-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) reported last week that trade totals for the last six months of 1954 were almost 30% higher than they were in 1950. But two bad practices impede an even greater prosperity, said GATT. Non-industrial countries (in Asia and Latin America) maintain tariff and quota walls to protect infant manufacturing industries which are in many cases uneconomic. Industrial nations (Western Europe and the U.S.) continue to protect their farmers against imported farm products that are produced more cheaply elsewhere.

The result, said GATT, is that the people of predominantly agrarian countries pay high prices for shoddy manufactures produced in their own factories, while the people of industrial nations are forced to buy expensive home-grown food.

## FRANCE

#### Drink Up

A new wine harvest was coming on, and the vats of France were already sloshing full of a billion-liter surplus of wine. The country was in danger of becoming one vast cavern of undrunk wine. Last week, sensitive to the pressure of the winegrowers, who are France's most powerful farm bloc, the government set out to soak up the surplus.

The Cabinet voted to increase its buying up of wine and distribute it in weekly rations of about a quart apiece to the country's "economically feeble," i.e., paupers, sick people over 60, everyone over 65. The Cabinet also recommended that the Defense Ministry increase by 50% the army's ration, now a pint of rough red pinard a day. In doing so, the government neatly canceled out former Premier Mendès-France's campaign to cut down on winebibbing among the soldiery. By Mendès-France's order, the serving of milk is obligatory at army messes; soldiers will continue to fight France's dairy overproduction by downing a glass of milk instead of coffee each morning. At noon and at dinner they will cope with the wine surplus.

## JAPAN

## Opportune Moment

The Japanese Communist Party is a legal organization, but all its leaders are wanted by the police. Five years ago General MacArthur, in a letter to Premier Yoshida, accused members of the Communist Central Committee of attempting to create social unrest which would set the stage for eventual overthrow of the constitutional government by force. Un-



COMMUNIST NOZAKA & POLICE GUARD Burrow to buns to bars.

der the Occupation's authority, warrants of arrest were issued for the top Reds, who quickly disappeared underground.

Last week, in a drab Young Men's Hall in Tokyo, some 3,500 Communist Party members and fellow travelers were legally gathered to review the new party program. Some in the audience were already beginning to drowse under the somniferous spell of Marxist platitudes when the chairman of the meeting suddenly barked: "We have an important announcement to make . . ." Before he could finish it, three men in light grey summer suits, Panama hats in hand, walked briskly down the aisle toward the rostrum. The crowd recognized Sanzo Nozaka, who is Japan's No. 1 Communist since the death of Kyuichi Tokuda (Time, Aug. 8), and two of his henchmen. Looking like a dapper but tired businessman, Nozaka approached the microphone, told the audience that after five years underground he had come back to take up his duties on the Communist Party's Central Committee, Aft-

erwards Nozaka told newsmen that his hideout had been in Japan, not Peking, added that he had come out of hiding "because this seems to be the most opportune moment."

The three wanted Communists chatted with old friends, munched sweet buns and raisin bread, and two hours later, coolly submitted to arrest. Their case will test the legality of the Occupation's control ordinance, which many legal experts assert was nullified when Japan regained her independence.

## INDONESIA Caretaker Without Communists

After 18 days without a government. Indonesia got a new Premier to replace Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, whose Red-supported Nationalists fell afoul of the Indonesian army. In came Burhanuddin Harahap, 38, lawyer and onetime guerrilla who headed the Masjumi bloc in Parliament, Indonesia's strongest Moslem (and anti-Communist) party. Ignoring the discredited Nationalists, Harahap patched together a coalition of twelve other parties, and will provide a caretaker regime until Sept. 29, when Indonesians go to the polls for their first national election since becoming a nation six years ago.

## HUNGARY

## Rakosi Recants

Much of the verbal cvanide which blew around Yugoslav Communist Leader Tito during his famous quarrel with Stalin was manufactured in the propaganda laboratory of Hungarian Communist Leader Matvas Rakosi, Tito never forgot or forgave. With the recent renewal of friendship between Russia and Yugoslavia, it was Tito's turn to poison Rakosi's cup. In a speech at Karlovac, he sharply reminded the Russians that Hungary was being noticeably slow about getting on the new friendship train, Said Tito: "These are people lacking in the Communist courage to admit their past mistakes towards our country. For years they have been scared of Stalin and therefore they imagine they must not speak up even now. They are still jailing people who favor friendship with Yugoslavia."

Last week, jerked to life by Moscow, Rakosi belatedly made his contribution to the new atmosphere. Said he: "Today it is already clear to us all that the frictions, anomalies and accusations which poisoned the good relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia after 1048 helped no one except the enemies of peace and Socialism . . ." Like the Russians, who held the dead Beria responsible for the quarrel. Rakosi blamed Hungarian Secret Police Chief Gabor Peter.

But the Yugoslavs, not completely satisfied, pointed out that whereas the Russians had shot Beria, the Hungarians had merely jailed Gabor Peter, They demanded a more abject confession by Rakosi. Comrade Tito is an old hand at inflicting, as well as receiving, humiliation.



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## THE HEMISPHERE

## BRAZIL

## Golpe Deferred

A placid, two-ton rhinoceros escapel briefly from a circus in Rio one evening last week, jamming traffic on busy Avemida Atlantica, Amid the traffeg of stalled automobiles, the word darted around as erratically as a horsely in a stable: "O Golpel The coup!" In jittery Rio, something as commonplace as a traffic saraf taking over, and the exclamation Golpel really mean: "This is it!"

Brazilians were inordinately coupconscious last week because General Canrobert Pereira da Costa, the respected chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, had made it painfully clear in a weekend speech that top military men were prepared to consider "intervention" if it seemed to them that the October presidential election threatened to bring on "revolution and chaos." But, paradoxically, the general's stern words may have lessened the immediate danger of a coup. The speech evoked an answering torrent of anticoup sentiments from the press. public, politicos and even some military leaders. That strong reaction would probably influence the generals to go along for the present with the unpredictable processes of democracy. All three of the major presidential candidates spoke out

presidential candidates spoke out:

¶ General Juarez Távora (whom the army likes): "Legality above all personal interests or passions."

¶ Ex-Governor Juscelino Kubitschek (whom the army dislikes): "Canrobert's speech is not in harmony with reality."
¶ Ex-Governor Adhemar de Barros (whom the army distrusts): "We had our

(whom the army distrusts): "We had our elections in 1945. We had them in 1950. We will have them in 1955."

The most reassuring anticoup voice came from the top. President João Café Filho, whose prestige would be needed to guarantee the success of a bloodless coup and avoid the risk of civil war, told an interviewer: "I will never be instrumental in establishing a dictatorial regime." At week's end, after a long conference with the President, General Canrobert decided that there was no reason why he should not enter the Central Army Hospital for a long-postpond medical checked.

## ARGENTINA

## More Mouths, Less Meat

Dictators and their apologists like to assay that authoritarian government makes say that authoritarian government makes as a plant authoritarian government the properties of the committee of the control of the contr

The record, by Perón's own accounting is mediocre at best. Gross national prod-



GENERAL PEREIRA DA COSTA A rhino told the tension.

uct climbed by about one-third between 1945 and 1954. But meanwhile the population increased from 15 million to 19 million, so that the net per capita gain amounted to only 10%-an unremarkable showing for a decade in which many Western nations raised their living standards by a good deal more than 10%. (U.S. gain: about 18%.) The index of industrial output rose from 76 in 1945 to 100 in 1950, but at that point stagnation set in: last year the index was still 100. The construction index, 62 in 1945, actually shrank between 1950 and 1954. from 100 to 90. Agricultural output, apart from grazing, went up by about onethird under Perón; grazing declined. The combination of more mouths and less meat cut beef exports drastically, and total exports fell off 10%. With less foreign exchange to pay for imports, Argentina last year imported 13% less (measured in 1950 pesos) than in the depression year of 1035.

Along with its dismal record, the government issued an eight-point statement of revised economic policy. By putting at the top of the list more exports and more crop and cattle production, the Peron regime at least showed that it has learned one hard lesson: Argentina's most direct way out of economic stagnation is to become again a great exporter of the products of its wondrously fertile soil.

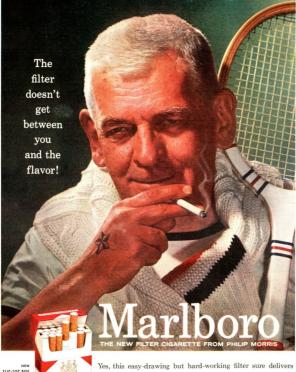
After the June 16 revolt against President Perón sputtered out, the singed strongman ordered 56 nayy and air force officers tried by secret court martial. The sentences revealed last week were mild, considering that the prescribed penalty for rebellion by members of the armed forces is death. Seven revolt leaders, including Rear Admiral Samuel Toranzo Calderón, the alleged mastermind, were sentenced to life imprisonment, 30 others drew terms of from one to three years and the remaining 19 went free.

### GUATEMALA The President's \$25,000

Topic A in Guatemala City last week was the \$25,000 check that an importing firm had issued to the nation's President. When the news broke a fortnight ago that Carlos Castillo Armas had deposited the check to his bank account, he promptly volunteered a calm and reasonable explanation: the \$25,000 represented nothing more sinister than the repayment of a personal loan to an old friend, Mario Bolanos García, head of Comercial Guatemalteca. But the explanation left some king-size questions: Why was a personal loan repaid with a check on Comercial Guatemalteca, instead of with Bolanos' personal check? Why did wealthy Businessman Bolanos go to the President for a loan instead of to a bank? And how did Castillo Armas, a man of no conspicuous wealth when he overthrew Communistcoddling President Jacobo Arbenz a year ago, have \$25,000 to lend?,

Even those who accepted the President's explanation were pained at learning that he lent money to Mario Bolanos. Bolanos had reportedly made a lot of money out of the severe corn shortage caused by Central America's spring drought. Back in January, it appeared, Insider Bolanos found out that the government, worried about drought forecasts, planned to lift import duties on corn. Guatemala's basic foodstuff, With a Mexican and two Guatemalans as partners, he set up Comercial Guatemalteca to import corn from Mexico. What with import duties suspended and corn retailing for as much as 15¢ a lb. (normal price: about 5¢), it was a highly profitable venture, though merchants who bought corn from Bolanos & Co. complained that much of it was weevily or mildewed.

A fortnight ago a court issued a warrant for Bolanos' arrest on a charge that Comercial Guatemalteca had failed to live up to its contract to deliver 5,000 metric tons of corn to a government agency (apparently it was more profitable to sell available corn to private dealers). But last week the warrant had not been served, Bolanos was at liberty, and Comercial Guatemalteca was still in business. The government even granted the firm a license to import 4,000 metric tons of frijoles (black beans), now selling at scarcity prices in Guatemala, and 100,000 sacks of cement, also in short supply. Plenty of Guatemalans were still willing to give Castillo Armas the benefit of the doubt. but they were waiting and hoping for a somewhat better explanation of why the President had allowed himself to be backed into such an embarrassing position.



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## PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

In a pensive mood at a dude ranch south of Reno, one of the age's most resolute fortune huntresses, Anita Roddy-Eden Manville, 32, ninth wife of burned out (61) Asbestoscion Tommy Manville, airily counted her blessings, Of Tommy's divorce settlement offer of \$260,000 in cash (tax free), plus other tokens of affection (jewelry, bonds, etc.), Anita cooed: "Wonderful, generous." A veritable seascape in her getup of fish-flecked sailcloth, a fishnet stole and assorted pearls. Anita announced, however, that she wants the exclusive right to pen Tommy's life story (tentative title: The Manville Myth) before she agrees to jettison him in Reno's divorce mill. Then she sadly observed that she would go straight back to Playboy Manyille if only he would forget this silly business of her signing away all her inheritance rights as his wife. Unbound by such a nasty waiver, she would be sure of a bonanza when he died-enough shekels to bring fulfillment of her wildest dream, so poignantly expressed by Anita when she was billing herself in burlesque as "The Last of the Red-Hot Manvilles." "When Tommy passes on." she said, "I'll be there at the funeral with a long black veil that bulges in front. That bulge will be a little old cash register going 'cling-clang-cling.'

At a pasture airport on Long Island, a few miles from the take-off point of his epic transatlantic flight in 1927, Air Force Brigadier General Charles A. Lindbergh, 53. chatted with Producer Leland Hoyward about scenes to be filmed there for the movie version of Lindbergh's best-selling. Pulitzer-Prizewinnin autobiogra-selling. Pulitzer-Prizewinnin autobiogra-



Moviemakers Hayward & Lindbergh A hounting Spirit.

phy, The Spirit of St. Louis. Parked before them was a notalgic replica of The Spirit itself (the original plane is enshrined in Washington's Smithsonian Institution). The film's Lindbergh will be played by lone-eaglish Cliemantor Jomes (Strategic Air Commund) Stewort, himself an Air Force Reserve colonel and wartime B-24 wing commander (20 missions), who last week got the Air Force's exceptional civilian service award for his help in promoting U.S. air power.

Sweden's luscious (36-23-36) Hillevi Rombin, 21, more renowned as Miss Universe, caused a small sensation in Hollywood by quietly undulating into an airline ticket office and booking a oneway passage to Stockholm. Signed by



Miss Universe A frown in Upsala.

Universal-International studios at \$250 a week, Hillevi had just been handed a bit role in The Benny Goodman Story, as an autograph-hunting U. Subships and the studies of the studies of

Far from the proletarians he claims to love, Italy's vacationing Communist Boss Polmiro Togliatti, apparently recovered from his spring sunstroke (TIME, May 30), disported himself gaily at his favor-



ITALY'S TOGLIATTI & BODYGUARD
A snicker for knickers.

ite fun-and-games resort in the Italian Alps. With him were a passel of relatives and Red-riding hoods, as well as his aging doxy-soxer girl friend Leonilde Iotti. The entourage's most notable hood was Togliatti's shadowlike Bodyguard Armando ("Armandino") Rosati. Italy's anti-Communist press chortled mightily at the idea of taking thuggish Armandino along on a peaceful holiday. Sample snide caption (in Rome's Il Tempo): "Togliatti is caught by the photographer while he risks a few steps in the open." But it had its greatest fun with Togliatti's natty Alpine wear. To give the final dash to his fancy sport shirt, cardigan and chic knickerbockers. Togliatti sported a daring pair of patrician Argyle stockings. Hooted Rome's weekly Il Borghese: "They are stockings from the window of Old England [a posh Roman haberdashery]. By wearing them, Togliatti has definitely thrown overboard the 'poor man' tradi-tion of Italian social-Communism . . . [He] is a petit bourgeois."

Browsing through a marketplace in Tashkent, capital of the Sovic Union's irrigation-ditched Uzbek Republic, a U.S. newsman spotted a cowboy hat, asked its wear to be the state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the wear to the control of the control of the wear to the control of the control of the limon O. Douglos, reckoned he was. Later, Douglas dashed to a nearby cottongrowing collective farm, where he had a joyful, isn't-fa-s-mall-world meeting with U.S.S.R. C. Samers also couring the U.S.S.R.

With a slender volume of 27 verses, titled Love Poems (World; \$2.50) and dedicated cryptically to "S\* and the search," sometime Actress-Artist Gloria

\* Who could be her estranged second husband, Maestro Leopold Stokowski, or her occasional boy friend, Actor-Crooner Frank Sinatra.

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Harriet Nelson

of TV fome.

Hotpoint's Extra sparklet Dishes, glasses, leases fresh silverware – even pots and pans—come out shiny clean!





Vanderbilt Stokowska, 31, officially blossomed as a sometime (i.e., printed) poetess. Sample titles from her "diary of feelings": my heart is a wild wave. Snow tenderly in city dawn, honey bees in our eaves, happiness a wine ding . . . is. Excerpts: "he kissed me through a glass closed window / I . . . tried to remember as the glass shattered / that this was freedom instead of death"; "the heart is a circle / shaped like a cross . . . / a mold of lava / a tender thing / a shriek in the pillow / a butterfly's wing"; "... a wine of palest color . . . / It tasted bitter as an herb used perhaps for poison / And yet I drank / believing that when I reached the bottom / it might be sweet."

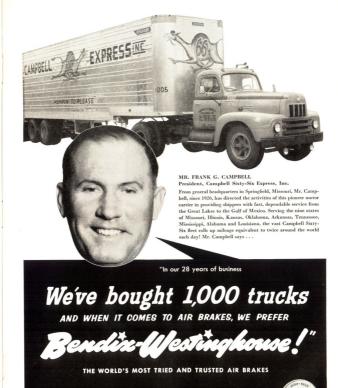
At the annual bullfight-for-fun fiesta in the southern French town of Vallauris, famed Painter Poblo Picasso, topped off by a matador's hat, cheered the festivities



Fun galore without the gore.

with his old friend, France's oddball Poet-Playwright Jon Cocheou. Because French tradition opposes bullifighters actually killing their beasts. Vallauris was deathless, but Spanish-born Aficionado Picasso seemed to enjoy the fray just as much as if the arena were awash with sore.

The terror of New Jersey's Teterboro Airport, aeronaughty TV Impresario Arthur Godfrey, who was shorn of his private pilot's ticket for six months last vear after he peevishly buzzed Teterboro's control tower, taxied his DC-3 at the scene of the crime, this time clipped a ground approach light with his wing. Unaware that he had dented the wing and ripped a de-icer, he nonchalantly took off for Nova Scotia. The tower called Godfrey, broke the news that he had just had a slight accident. Surprised as he could be, Pilot Godfrey returned to the field, where all was forgiven as an inadvertent mishap.



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#### MEDICINE

#### Pools of Healing

From the 18-story tower building of the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson went home last week, remarkably recovered after a severe heart attack. Only the week before, the President of the U.S. had driven up to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, on Washington's outskirts, to have his eyes tested for new bifocals. (It turned out that he did not need any.) Almost any time a Washington VIP needs medical attention. one of the two big military hospitals is likely to be picked for his care. By Act of Congress, they may admit and treat civilians designated by the Secretaries of —some flown in from ships of the Navy, Army posts and Air Force bases scattered around the world. Each general hospital is the hub of a great medical center, designed for teaching and research as well as patient-care. Walter Reed and Bethesda are constantly and quietly pioneering along many medical lines.

Squishy Froils. With itself sheadquarters on 113 acres of Civil War battleground at the District-Maryland line, Walter Reed to the District-Maryland line, Walter Reed as a memorial to the famed conqueror of yellow fever, For all its latter-day interest in such matters as freeze-anesthesia and radiation sickness, the Army must still, like Reed, plod squishy jungle trails to track down diseases that beset its men in

NAVY CAPTAIN BARR & AIDE TESTING WALKIE-TALKIE ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH
A reception for lonely hearts.

Army and Navy. By chance, most Senators seem to go to Bethesda, most Representatives to Walter Reed—no one knows why. Civilians pay \$17 a day for bed and tiptop care (a bargain, but not

exactly a giveaway).

Though the VIPs get the headlines, the hospitals really exist for the benefit of their workaday patients: servicemen, who pay nothing, and their dependents, who pay \$1.75 a day. Between them, the hospitals care for 32.000 bed natients a very large of the property of the property

a Legend has it that Franklin Roosevelt was un for a drive, when he asked the name of the place, "Bethesda?" he repeated, "That was 'the pool of healing," What a place for a hospital;" F.D.R. had seen the tower capping Nebraska's capitol in Lincoln and had vower. "Some day the place of the place of the place of the place of the hat." Over the via a commence of both on the place of the place of the place of the place had, "Dover the via a commence of the place had," Dover the via a commissioner Frederic Delano, be did, The highly impractical tower was built into the Navy's beguld at Rethesda in 1939. the tropics. Among Walter Reed's worksin-progress:

¶ The Medical Service Graduate School has recently had a team in Madagascar studying plague, while another worked on scrub typhus in North Borneo. Now the big push on scrub typhus is in Japan (where it becomes tsutsugamushi disease); medics from Walter Reed are at Zama studying the chiggers that transmit the disease, while Japanese artists draw them. The Central Virus Laboratory, run by famed Virologist Joseph Smadel, is con-cerned with the multitude of diseases caused by the smallest of microbes, which can knock troops out in no time (best example: the 1918-19 influenza pandemic). The lab has the Government's only polio diagnostic center. Says Dr. Smadel: 'Our work ranges all the way from the fundamental and theoretical to the most practical. We can both develop theories and apply them. Aside from the Rockefeller Foundation, nobody else does research of this scope."

Walter Reed's Prostheties Research Laboratory (started from scratch in 1045) is one of the world's most famed designers of artificial limbs. From pioneering in cineplasty (placing hooks in stump muscles to work limbs, so that artificial arms can now be lifted over the head), it has gone on to plastic materials that look like human skin. The "gloves" on its artificial hands now bear fineerprints which must be regiremed with the FB, pigment in the plastic, so that the hands, instead of turning green, retain their color even under fluorescent light.

¶ Once an Army responsibility but now elevated to supraservice status is the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. which serves the Veterans Administration, Public Health Service and Atomic Energy Commission as well, Behind its massive new walls (proof against radioactive contamination) are 656,000 bottled specimens of human tissue bearing the imprint of one or another of a thousand diseases, not to mention 6.332,508 slides containing tissue slices or body fluids for the diagnostic microscope. Among the institute's odd relics; a lock of Lincoln's hair and a sliver of bone from his skull; the leg lost by General Dan Sickles at the end of the battle at Gettysburg; parts of the brains of Mussolini and Nazi Boss Robert Lev.

Mice Under Stress. The Navy has one problem which the Army is glad to pass: the sardine-packing of 3,000 or more men into the hull of a single ship for months on end. So the Naval Medical Research Institute at Betheeda is crowding mice into little boxes and checking the working into Entre Stress). Purpose: to learn how and why their "vitality and viability" go down in a rowd. Other Betheeda specialities:

I The tissue bank, only one of its kind in the country. Designed and supervised by Dr. (Lieut, Commander) George W. Hyatt, it has already supplied needed parts of human anatomy, whether soft tissue or bone, for more than 700 patients. If a Bethesda surgeon wants a piece of bone, skin, artery, fascia (muscle sheathing) or dura (brain covering), he can find it in bottles neatly stacked on the first floor. For a long time, the great problem was to keep the tissues fresh. Ordinary refrigeration and thawing made them useless. The Navy got around this by ultrarapid freeze-drying: now it vacuumpacks them so that they can be shipped and kept anywhere at room temperature. Dr. Hyatt is testing tissues from stillborn infants, which seem superior to any adult

(In a related experiment, Dr. Harold Thayer Meryman has frozen his own blood. First he took the precaution of drawing some of it from his body. Then he sprayed it with liquid nitrogen. This froze it. Dr. Meryman promptly thawed it, tagged it with radioactive chromium, then had it transfused back into his body. Object: to see whether the frozen Other things leave me but Hawaii remains. In my nostrils is the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago,"

Mark Twain wrote those words long after his visit to Hawaii. His experience can be yours. The blue infinity of sea and sky... the glow of perfect weather ... the visual music of the hula played to the counterpoint of Waikiki's rhythmic suff... these and so many other Island sights and sounds spin forever on the wheels of memory.

Sunbathe on golden sands and watch Hawaii's surfboard masters in thrilling displays of grace and skill. Golf, play tennis or have exciting flings at deep-sea fishing. Sight-seeing is continuous discovery of ancient shrines and beauty spots in a realm of tropic romance.





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Oloha Week

is festival time. See hula ballets, ourrigger canoe races, ancient Polynesia, village life, the unforgettable Lantern Parade and the International Pageant of Hawaii's Oriental races in their colorful national costumes.

#### OCTOBER 16-22

#### HAWAII VISITORS BUREAU

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starts with "tailor-made"



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blood would deteriorate faster than normal, A radiation counter, timing the clicks that Dr. Meryman set off, showed no difference in the rate of blood-cell destruction. Whole blood, now difficult to keep longer than three weeks, could be banked indefinitely after such freezing. One of Bethesda's most engaging gadgets is a walkie-talkie electrocardiograph about the size of a hearing aid. Developed by Captain Norman Barr, it is strapped to a patient, who goes for a walk or plays tennis while his doctor sits back in the control room, hears the patient's heart sounds on an amplifier, watches the electrical pattern on an oscilloscope and gets a tracing of this in ink, Dr. (ex-pilot) Barr has two models: one with a range of a mile, one with a range of 80 to 100 miles that he uses to study aviators' hearts. He hopes to adapt this to catch the pit-a-pat of the first stout heart to ride a satellite.

#### Mental Health Rivalry

Until a few years ago, workers in the field of mental health were neglected, underpaid and unwanted. Today they are in urgent demand all over the U.S. This goes for psychiatrists, administrators, occupational and recreational therapists, and the state of the state

Said Indiana's Governor George N. Craig: "Eventually we will have to stop this bidding against each other. There has got to be some common ground of salaries and mutual consideration. . These interstate raids on mental-health institutions for personnel sometimes get to be like the raids to build up rival football teams."

Capsules

¶ New England, and especially Massachusetts, stood out as exceptions to this inyear's overall U.S. pattern of moderate to polio outbreaks (averaging 25% fewer cases than last year). Massachusetts had 1.200, more than ten times as many as sa at this time in 1954, and 36 deaths, in what state officials conceded to be a "mild only moderate increases."

¶ Communist brainwashing in Korea may have delayed-action effects even among G.I. ex-prisoners who remained loyal, said Brychiatrists Peter S. Santucci and George Winokur of Washington University. The suggestions that the prisoners received during indoctrination by the enemy, they said, could make impression enough to set up severe conflicts and cause actual mental flowes are a first and a first several real times are from the conflict of the conflict of the U.S. interrogators became ill because he feared that people in his home town would reject him as a traitor.



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#### A POSTMAN'S REMARK ADDED \$2000 TO MY INCOME

#### By a Wall Street Journal Subscriber

I was chatting with the postman who delivers my mail. He remarked that two families on his route who get The Wall Street Journal had recently moved into

bigger houses.

This started me thinking. I had heard that The Wall Street Journal helps people get ahead. "Is it really true?" I asked myself. "Can a newspaper help a man

earn more money?"

Well, to make a long story short, I
tried it and IT DID. Within a year I
added \$2000 to my income.

added \$2000 to my income.

This story is typical. The Journal is a wonderful aid to men making \$7000 to \$20,000 a year. It is valuable to the owner of a small business. It can be of priceless benefit to young men.

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#### RELIGION

#### Spirit, Mind & Body

During World War II. a captured Japanese officer thoughtfully examined a football that the Y.M.C.A. had just given his P.W. camp as a gift from his enemies. Later, he approached the Rev. Fredrik Franklin, a Swedish Y.M.C.A. missionary in the Far East, "Mr. Franklin," he said, holding up the football, "is this Christianity?" Said Franklin: "Yes, sir, I believe it is."

Last week 10,000 delegates gathered in Paris to mark the 100th anniversary of the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations. As Delegate Franklin told his story, the football seemed an appropriate symbol of the Y.M.C.A.'s rugged, straightforward and successful type of Christianity.

"We raise our kids in bamboo huts and city flats," Franklin told the delegates from 70 countries. "We are high church and low church, orthodox and unorthodox . . We are colored and colorless. Africans and Scandinavians . . We speak

a hundred languages."

Young & Goy. The activities of the VMCA. Amovement are almost as diverse as its 4,242.819 world members. It employs 5,704 full-time professional secretaries (the term for YMCA. local administrative officers), operates 8,360 headquarters buildings, 247 armed services centers, 185 in diustrial workers' centers, 80 refugee camp associations, 23 holiday hostels, 72 summer camps, and scores of schools and colleges. In almost multiar with its ecutcheon, a feet triangle whose sides symbolize the association's three concerns' spirit, mind and body.

To some, spirit seems to be the least of the three. A lot of people see the "V" only as a chain of economical young men's hotels, a place of gymnasia, swimming pools and evening classes. Yet the VM.C.A.'s aim was set down clearly a hundred years ago in a statement called the 'Paris Basis'. "To untite those young non-thought the paris Basis'. "To untite those young non-thought the paris and the paris desired in the paris and the pari

The Y.M.C.A. was founded in London on June 6. 1844 by a committee led by two young dry-goods clerks. George Williams and Edward Beaumont. From the first it was a religious movement of laymen, in spirit ecumenical, evangelical and often puritanical. Aimed at young workers who had become indifferent to religion in the turnoil of the Industrial Revressers and the committee of the religious creed, using exert a Christian inducence in the sphere of their daily celling."

Within a decade the idea had spread through England to the Continent, and to Canada and the U.S. The budding associations soon began branching into education. In 1855 the first World Con-



Y.M.C.A. GENERAL SECRETARY LIMBERT Christianity with kicks.

ference convened in Paris. To all established Y.M.C.A.s went a letter describing the kind of delegate that the conference to the conference of the conferenc

Flexible & Friendly. Over the century the Y.M.C.A. multiplied more than a hundredfold. It lost much of its early puritanism, expanded its services in every direction. A herald of the physical gospel.



Y.M.C.A. FOUNDER WILLIAMS Faith without splits.

it celebrated its liturgy in the gymnasium, introduced sports into dozens of lands (basketball and volleyball are Y.M.C.A. inventions). Working with youngsters, teen-agers and adults, it taught everything from swimming and driving to painting and how to prepare for marriage. Because the Y.M.C.A. never attempts to proselytize for a particular sect, it has attracted not only all denominations of Christians but non-Christians as well. Almost 90% of India's 30,000 members are Hindus, In Japan and Cevlon many members are Buddhists. Even Moslems have joined the Y. The Vatican, suspicious of the Y.M.C.A.'s deep Protestant roots, has warned Roman Catholics against joining. Despite this, some 25% of the Y.M.C.A.'s 2.230.000 U.S. members and about 95%

bers are Catholics.

The Y.M.C.A.'s flexibility and good will have made it welcome in most countries, but it has also been proscribed in some. Spain's Y.M.C.A. has been closed since the Civil War, and the Y in the U.S.S.R. and most of her satellites has been scuttled. Red China, however, has permitted it to continue operating.

of Philippine and South American mem-

Overseer of the Y.M.C.A.'s worldwide work is its general secretary, Pennsylvania-born Dr. Paul M. Limbert, 57, a minister of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, who lives at the Y.M.C.A. World's Committee headquarters in Geneva. A onetime education and religion teacher at Columbia University Teachers College, he is the third American in succession to hold the post. In Paris, at the start of a fortnight's conferences, discussion groups and campfire meetings, Dr. Limbert heard the Y.M.C.A.'s growth and prosperity proclaimed in four languages (with the help of a 6,000-earphone translating system).

But, by its own standards, the Y.M.C.A. is measured not merely by its material growth, its prosperity or its technical proficiency. What counts is the propagation of Christianity in every area of life. That, in the eyes of its leaders, is the great challenge for the Y.M.C.A.'s second century. Says the report from the Y.M.C.A. World's Committee to the Paris conference: "Have we sufficient faith in God and the power of His word to let Him use us wholly for His purposes and not our own? Are we willing to be first His children, taught by Him, then His disciples, and finally His fellow workmen in the extension of His Kingdom? . . We do not know; we hope and pray that this will happen.

#### Tinkling Cymbalism

In some U.S. churches, Jesus Christ is constantly being made over in the image of Dale Carnegie. Sinclair Lewis took a caustic look at this kind of anthropomorphism in Elmer Guntry, his 1927 stillical novel about the ministry, Lewis enraged the righteous but he made few people apprehensive about the state of the clergy: his pen was too vicious, his view too obviously stundiced.

Wesley Shrader looks at the ministry

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from a different perspective: he is pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lynchburg. Va. His slim book. Dear Charles (Macmillan; \$2.50), is a light but merciless exposé of the rituals of tinkling cymbalism. It is more disturbing than Gantry because it could easily pass as the handbook of many a modern clergyman.

Dandruff & Sermons. Dear Charles is a collection of 26 fictional letters from Astute, a frustrated seminary professor, to the Rev. Charles Prince, an ambitious young pastor, on how to succeed in the ministry. Like Lord Chesterfield, Professor Astute neglects few facets of the successful man. "I want to begin with your appearance," he says. From dieting to dandruff, he recites his litany. "Your underwear should also be chosen with care . . . You will be stopping at hotels with some of your more prominent men . . While I am on this subject, a word should be said about the care of teeth and underarm perspiration."

Churchgoers, in Astute's theology, exist

to be pleased, "Let your church officials know where you stand on the points which they now cherish more highly than religious doctrines," Sermons, warns Astute, should always be comforting, never political, and preferably critical only of those "outside the fold."

A pastor's goal should be to outdo previous pastors. Since "there is no difference between selling insurance and selling religion," there is no excuse for not increasing the church's rolls, even if it means luring people from other denominations ("Can you imagine the representatives of General Motors suffering any qualms over taking customers away from Studebaker?"). In asking for money ("this is primarily what you are concerned with" the wise pastor will remind his people that "if you trust the Lord and put in ten dollars, you will get twenty in return.' "A Ph.D.," says Astute, "will open more doors and make more of an impression than anything you could possibly pos-sess." But the Rey, Dr. should not take himself too seriously: he would do well

to pass up Toynbee's Study of History and devote his "selective" reading to denominational periodicals-the Biblical Bugle, the Biblical Trumpet, the Biblical Clarinet, etc.

Truth & Birth Control. Astute believes that his denomination alone has the truth and that the ecumenical movement is "the literal incarnation of Satan," He advises against birth control because it cuts down on the church's membership, cautions against discussing the race problem or labor-management relations because they are too controversial. But he does have his unorthodox moments: "I have long held the opinion-privately, of course-that the Sermon on the Mount is the most impractical nonsense I have ever read."

Pastor Prince is such an apt pupil that he is called to become pastor of the large, powerful First Church in Mammonville -"an honor that angels would covet." But almost before he can turn his charm on the new congregation, he is inconsiderately called to the "bright golden shore."



"Drawing upon my not inconsiderable experience, Andrews, my advice to a young man ambitious of preferment in our calling is to steer clear of two subjects—politics and religion.

"The magnetic smile, which he has perfected across the years, now in death crinkled slightly about his full lips. Though his eyes were closed, he appeared any minute to be ready to raise himself from his new bondage and greet each mourner by name, with a lusty handshake and a resounding slap on the back."

#### Words & Works

Church membership in the U.S. climbed to a record 97,482,611 in 1954, a gain of 2,639,766 over 1953, according to the Yearbook of American Churches, Today 60.3% of all Americans are members of religious bodies.

Membership in Lutheran churches of the U.S. and Canada increased by 248,840 last year, to reach a new high of 7.117.006, the National Lutheran Council reported. Area of greatest growth: the powerful (2,001,135) Missouri Synod, which gained 84,625 baptized members (4.4%) in 1954. The Socialist-controlled city council of Nürnberg, Germany decided to ignore protests of religious leaders, voted to rebuild a monument (destroyed by the Nazis in 1933) to 19th century German Atheist-Philosopher Ludwig Feuerbach, one of the thinkers who influenced Karl Marx. The council also decided to restore the old inscription: "Man created God according to his image.'

Clergymen should emphasize that "God has just as much of the mother nature as father nature," said the Rev. M. Madeline Southard of Topeka, Kans. at the 36th annual assembly of the American Association of Women Ministers. "Jesus, God incarnate, is so different from others who told of God and explain God because he brought forth not the masculine traits of divinity but . . the feminine traits . . . What the world needs is an understanding of . . . the feminine element of God.'



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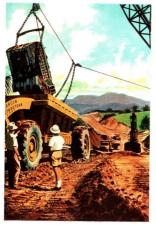
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#### RADIO & TELEVISION

#### Nostra Culpa

NBC, which contributes heavilythrough Howdy Doody, Pinky Lee, et al. -to the high decibel nonsense that TV calls "children's programs." indulged last week in a novel, if mild, experiment in self-criticism. It made public a report of its Children's Program Review Committee, which took a generally dim view of the network's kid shows.

The committee: Psychologist Robert M. Goldenson, Dr. Frances (Ding Dong School) Horwich and NBC Board Member Mildred McAfee Horton, ex-president of Wellesley College. Some of their chief

I There is too much "suggested or demonstrated action that would be forbidden at home . . . Destroying public property, shooting Seltzer water and throwing things at each other."

"Overexcitement of a solid hour or more of disjointed, sometimes frenetic action.' ¶ "Crudeness, Participants in a few programs are encouraged to do things which we hope would never happen in normal society. Playing a trombone with a mouthful of watermelon is a sample of so-called humor that is more messy than funny.' C "Exploitation . . . of children on shows

. . Simulated or forced spontaneous endorsement of commercial products by

children is bad."

€ "Overemphasis on money and exorbitant rewards for chance performance. The something-for-nothing idea on some of these shows seems to be thoroughly bad education. ¶ "Misuse of commercials . . . Present-

ing toys as 'educational' when only the manufacturer calls them that is bad . . After urging NBC to correct its faults,

the committee listed a dozen recommendations, including such pallid injunctions as correct grammar, how-to-do-it shows. hobby material, folk music and "adventure programs other than westerns and space serials—for example, exploration."

NBC handed the report to its program producers, solicited their comment before checking what, if any, "constructive steps . . . can be taken

#### Fort Knox or Bust?

To one of the vastest audiences ever assembled for purposes of unabashed materialism, Gino Prato, the humble Bronx shoemaker, softly read aloud a cablegram from his papa in Italy, roughly translated: "It is enough. Stay where you are." Said Gino: "Because I take my daddy's advice since I was a kid, I accept it now . . . and take the [\$32,000]."

"God bless you, Gino!" cried Master of Ceremonies Hal March. Millions (estimated viewers: 47,560,000) sighed with relief. The tidings were reported in newspapers across the U.S., even in Europe.

Overruled Critic. Such is the interest ignited by The \$64,000 Question, the TV show which in only ten weeks has consistently collected the biggest audiences

ever assembled for summer shows # introduced countless wage earners to the tax hazards of making money,† set back by at least a season, if not by years, TV's already enfeebled yearning to leaven commercialism with culture. The Manufacturers Trust Co. executive who sits each Tuesday night between guards (the real thing, from the same bank), to lend an air of reliability to the promised payoff, was promoted recently to full vice president. Gentle Gino Prato, who won thousands of hearts as well as thousands of dollars (\$22,916 after taxes) in his five appearances on the show, was taken on as a good-will ambassador by a rubber heel



COBBLER PRATO & M.C. MARCH Crackle of money, rustle of sheep.

and sole company at more than \$10,000 a year. One of the show's questions even attracted the attention and objections of an art connoisseur (who was overruled by a covey of other art critics and the Encyclopaedia Britannica).

More pertinent is what the big giveaway show has done, or is in the process of doing, to the TV medium. It has made mincemeat of its two competitors on Tuesdays at 10 p.m., E.D.T. (NBC's longreliable Truth or Consequences, ABC's The Name's the Same). It has persuaded CBS to take on its creator and owner, gimmick-loaded Louis (Quiz Kids, Down You Go, Conversation) Cowan as a top-

© Compared, for example, to the estimated 65 million viewers of last winter's Peter Pan,

† A man with a wife and two children can take home about \$23,000 or less after taxes if he stops at \$32,000, can keep at best \$14,000 of the second \$12,000 if he goes all the way,

level executive. It has set network executives to brooding darkly over the question of what The Question will do this autumn to such giants as I Love Lucy, Jackie Gleason, Disneyland and George Gobel, let alone to plans for increasing emphasis on quality drama.

\$250,000 Jackpot. This week there remained some hesitancy about The Question's staying power. Can it ever, for example, get contestants to go for the full \$64,000? Nonetheless, there was a familiar sound in the air-the sheeplike rustle of competitors rushing to get similar shows on the TV screens. Mutual Broadcasting System headquarters buzzed with talk about a quiz show with a jackpot of \$250,000. All that is needed, confided Mutual's Pressagent Frank Zuzulo, is a group of three sponsors to finance it. An independent TV packager is reported canvassing the networks with a proposal to give each top winner on his show a producing oil well.

NBC and ABC stoutly maintain that they have no plans for big-money shows in a class with CBS's The \$64,000 Ouestion. But it was only a few months ago, TVmen were quick to recall, that CBS was denying stoutly that it would try to compete in kind with NBC's loudly publicized Spectaculars, This fall CBS will flood the TV screen with at least ten 90minute Spectacular-type shows. Coming soon (check your local newspaper for time and station): Fort Knox or Bust!

#### Program Preview

For the week starting Wednesday, Aug. 17. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

Kraft Television Theater (Wed. 9 p.m., NBC). Judith Evelyn in The Failure.
U.S. Steel Hour (Wed. 10 p.m., CBS). Ianice Rule in The Bride Cried.

Climax! (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., CBS). Tab Hunter in Fear Strikes Out, a drama based on the mental illness and cure of Boston Red Sox Outfielder Jim Piersall.

Children's Corner (Sat. 10:30 a.m., NBC). New series, fantasy and fact. With Josie Carey and Puppeteer Fred Rogers. Philco Television Playhouse (Sun. 9 p.m., NBC). Eva Stern in Gretel.

Producer's Showcase (Mon. 8 p.m., NBC). The King and Mrs. Candle, with Cyril Ritchard, Joan Greenwood.

Conversation (Wed. 8 p.m., NBC). "Should New York City Be Abolished?" With Clifton Fadiman, Marc Connelly, Henry Morgan and Charles Siepmann. American Adventure (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., NBC). New series, beginning with the story of Edgar Allan Poe.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (Fri. 10:30 p.m., NBC). Summary of the achievements of the atoms-for-peace conference, from Geneva,

Charles Laughton (Tues. 9 p.m., NBC). Readings from Shaw's Don Juan in Hell and from Davis Grubb's The Night of the Hunter.



LEAVING PITTSBURGH FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE. Three Westinghouse scientists are official members of the U.S. delegation to Geneva, They are

John W. Simpson, manager of the Bettis plant which Westinghouse operates for the Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. Sidney Krasik, senior physicist at Bettis,

# WESTINGHOUSE SCIENTISTS RE ON HOW TO BUILD AN



SHIPPING PORT ATOMIC PLANT FEATURED AT GENEVA. This is a model of the first U.S. full-scale atomic plant for peacetime electric power production. The atomic reactor is being constructed by Westinghouse for the Atomic Plant of the Company, which also will build and operate the electric generating portion of the station.

Facts never before available to the world on how to build one type of atomic power plant for peacetime electric power are being told . . . with U. S. Government permission . . . in a series of technical papers by Westinghous escientists at the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy at Geneva, Switzerland.

Three Westinghouse scientists, members of the United States delegation to Geneva are official speakers; two other executives complete the five-man Westinghouse group.

One atomic power plant to be exhibited in model form at this Conference is the atomic-electric generating station to be operated by Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh at Shippingport, Pa. The atomic reactor for this plant is being constructed by Westinghouse



and Dr. D. E. Thomas, section manager at the Bettis metallurgy department. Heading the Westinghouse delegation are Charles H. Weaver, vice president

In charge of all Westinghouse atomic power activities, and Dr. W. E. Shoupp, technical director of commercial atomic power for the company. (Pictured, left to right Simpson, Weaver, Krasik, Shoupp and Thomas).

## PORT TO GENEVA CONFERENCE ATOMIC POWER PLANT

for the Atomic Energy Commission. Duquesne Light Company will build the electric generating portion of the station.

In the official exhibition at Geneva and in the United States Information Bureau's 'teaching' exhibit, there are models of Shippingport, built by Westinghouse for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. And in the atomic "trade fair" nearby, Westinghouse nuclear equipment for peacetime use is featured.

#### WESTINGHOUSE...FIRST IN ATOMIC POWER

FIRST industry-owned reactor to test and develop materials and fuels for atomic plants . . . to be built by Westinghouse at Blairsville, Pa. Announced April, 1955. FIRST atomic engine to drive submarine; U.S.S. Nautilus went to sea January 17, 1955. Westinghouse now working on atomic engines for two additional submarines. FIRST atomic reactor for full-scale peacetime electric power plant in the U. S. at Shippingport.

FIRST contract to develop atomic engine for large surface ship . . . awarded to Westinghouse, October 15, 1954.

FIRST privately-financed factory exclusively for atomic equipment at Cheswick, Pa. In operation December, 1953.

FIRST substantial quantities of useful atomic power produced at the National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, May 31, 1953. Reactor built by Westinghouse for AEC.

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#### EDUCATION

#### Service to All

One day in 1852. Congressman Justin James Morrill of Vermont rose in the House of Representatives to propose a bill House of Representatives to propose a bill that was destined to add a whole new dimension to U.S. education. The Government, said he, should grant to each state enough land to start at least one college "where the leading object shall be . . . to teach such branches of learning as are research." For those who questioned the practicability of such a school, Morrill had a ready answer. Out in Michigan, the first state school to teach agriculture was "in the full tide of successful experiment."

This week, at the age of 100, Michigan State University at East Lansing was still operating at full tide. As part of its year-loop birthday celebration, it assembled a giant farm-machinery exposition of some \$500 million worth of equipment. There were corn pickers and cotton pickers, weders, tractors, and combines of every type. By week's end, 250,000 people, increased the contraction of th

Not for Bigness Alone. Stretched over 570 acres along the Red Cedar River, the university has less than \$5,000,000 to go to complete a \$50 million building program, begun by President John Hannah of brick and glass dormitories costing \$5,000,000 is now near completion. A \$5,000,000 is now near completion. A \$5,000,000 is now near completion. A \$1,000,000 is livery and \$5,000,000 housing development for married students will be finished by fall, and a \$5,000,000 Animal Industries Building will go up some the name of bigness alone. It is rather,



Michigan State's Hannah Welcome, stronger.



MICHIGAN STATE CAMPUS
A full tide was the wave of the future.

says President Hannah, "a recognition of the basic philosophy of a land-grant college, which after all was the first college for the people." Michigan State's mission is nothing less than "service to all." When M.S.U. first opened as the Michi-

gan Agricultural College, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor was already on its way to becoming the famed institution it is today. But since the Ann Arbor school was modeled upon the universities of the East, its flavor and purpose were bound to differ from those of M.S.U. While Ann Arbor attracted such scholars as Philosopher John Dewey and Historian Andrew D. White, later president of Cornell, East Lansing's foremost teachers were men who spent as much time helping farmers as lecturing to students. William J. Beal unlocked some of the secrets of hybrid corn: Liberty Hyde Bailey began the career that was to make him one of the foremost U.S. horticulturists. Entomologist Albert Cook developed a kerosene emulsion that became a standard insecticide for Michigan fruit.

In 1885, the college recognized industrial growth by adding mechanical arts that growth by adding mechanical arts six-week course for dairymen, the starting point of its present vast Continuing Education Service, By 1901. the college had grown into such an essential contributor to the state's welfare that the legislature enacted a special tax to guarantee it up to \$100,000 at years.

Pocches & Pickles. Today, Michigan State's budget is \$72 million. Its student body of 15,500 makes it the ninth largest of U.S. universities. In 1944, its two-year Basic College, courses which all undergraduates must take, introduced to the campus the now widely followed idea of general education. It has first-arts eshools of agriculture and veterinary medicine, less famous but flourishing schools of education, engineering, arts and science, business and public service, and graduate studies and profits previous and graduate studies. M.S.U. has never abandoned the traditional role of the land-grant college.

The campus is open to all comers. Last

year 45,731 men and women attended conferences and clinics at the \$8,500.00 Kellogg Center for Continuing Education on such subjects as making pickles and selling coal. Some 30,000 to 40,000 usually stated M.S.U.'s annual "Farmers' Week." and 75,000 come for other special exhibitions of the selling se

Big already, M.S.U. expects to expand far more. The university picked as its centennial theme Lincoln's words: "It is centential to the unfinished work..." In the next 15 years, says Hannah, the university may double in size; its beyond-the-campus services will double, too. As M.S.U. sees it, the work of a land-grant campus, like that of a farmer, is never done.

#### The Nahoh

True-blue Elihu, We named Yale

after you

Soon as you came through upon a
handsome scale.

Handsome scale.

What a lot of light and verity

He bequeathed to all posterity! . . .

—Yale song

The life that plump, perivigged and pecunious Eliku Yale had lived by the time (1718) he dispatched a gift of \$59.5 to 150 to 15

The investigator was none other than





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Warwick's Mayor George Tibbits, A tweedy man of 51 with a taste for musty documents and authentic Chippendale. Tibbits first started poking into Elihu's past when a local firm of solicitors that once handled the affairs of some Vale descendants began clearing out their files. Some of the firm's papers were more than 600 years old, and Amateur Historian Tibbits asked permission to examine them at home. Some of the boola-boola he has since discovered:

Documents indicating that to avoid the conflict of interests involved in a governor's engaging directly in business. Yale carried on a healthy diamond trade in Madras through an agent named Mrs. Catherine Nicks.

¶ Evidence that 1) Yale was sacked as governor because he used his position for excessive private profit, and 2) after he had seen his wife off alone for England



After moola, boola-boola,

he lived in the same house with Mrs. Nicks and a Portuguese mistress, Hieronima de Paivia, who bore him a son, Papers showing that when Yale returned to England, he brought along four of Mrs. Nicks's offspring as his godchildren. One of these was named Elihu. After Yale died in 1721, the young Nickses sued his widow for a portion of his estate that would in any age far exceed the normal expectations of mere godchildren. "Without wishing to cast aspersions on the character of the founder [sic] of Yale University." savs Mayor Tibbits, "I cannot help wondering what the real relationship was between him and Mrs. Nicks."

Mayor Tibbits hopes to deposit his discoveries in the proper place. Taking "some of my most obvious gems with me," he is leaving England this week for a civic visit to Warwick, R.I., intends to stop off at Yale. "It would be a great pleasure." says he, "if the authorities of Yale should ask me to undertake further research on the history of their founder." If not, there is always Harvard.

St. Louis Dollos . AIR-CONDITIONED HERE IS A STIPPING READING EXPERIENCE. HIGHLY PRAISED. REVIEW IT ROBERT RUARK





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#### MUSIC

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#### Taxing Work

Conductor Hugh Ross turned to the Tagnewood Choir and gave an incisive downbeat. Moderato, mezo forte crescendo, basses and then tenors intoned the first portentous words: "Who must file." Sixty young voices joined in the first performance of a modern madrigal called Lament for "April 15, Its lyrics: excepts from the U.S. inconie-tid kinstructions.

The music followed the text with the eagerness of a revenue officer: now glorious in a joyous sumburst at the words "United States," now pinched at the mention of States, now pinched at the mention of the pinched states, and the pinched states of the pinched states, and the pinched states are the pinched states are the pinched states and the pinched states are the pinched states are

In the case of children who are residents of the Republic of the Philippines, Or were legally adopted by servicemen before July five, nineteen forty-six Consult your Internal Revenue office.

Finally, the chorus ended the piece pomposo assai: "After hearing these instructions, you should be able to prepare your own return—unless you have complicated problems."

This charming ditty was written by a man who might well be emotionally aroused by tax matters-a retired financier. He is Brooklyn's Avery Claffin, 57, president until last year of Manhattan's French American Banking Corp. A onetime pupil of French Composer Erik Satie, and himself the composer of three operas, Claffin had settled back into a comfortable life of composition last January when he was interrupted by the impending tax-filing date. He spent six weeks making out the forms for his large family. "When you are working with words over and over again," says he seriously, "any-one of musical bent is struck by their melodic line. Strangely enough, the instruction book that came with the tax forms has a melodic line. So I went to work setting an excerpt to music.'

#### Orpheus in Rages Onstage strode Orpheus, a fine, sturdy

figure of a man, wearing a beige and green costume, and carrying a gilded lyre. In the orchestra the noble trophenes welled to the point where Orpheus would sing of his decision to seek Eurydice would sing of his decision to seek Eurydice in Hades. Four thousand guests at France's Aix-les-Bains music festival, including Italy's ex-King Umberto and extending Italy's ex-King Umberto and extending Italy's ex-King Umberto and expenses of the control of the control of the place. "Give he back to me, you powers

nero was about to make his impassioned plea: "Give her back to me, you powers of Hell!" Instead, the audience heard his hoarse shout in Italian-accented French: "I refuse to go on until the management pays me 75,000 francs extra!"

Then Orpheus smashed his lyre to the

floor and the orchestra ground to shocked silence. Thus last week did La Scala Baritone Giuseppe Valdengo-sometime (1947-54) of the Metropolitan Opera and a notable Iago in Toscanini's 1947 broadcast of Otello-throw the skids under one of the first operas ever written. Monteverdi's Orfeo (1607). From the wings issued a flying wedge of furies, shades and demons, screaming insults at the baritone. who made a hurried and unheroic exit. Umberto and his lady rose uncertainly as the audience broke into loud jeers, cheers and whistles. The conductor appeared onstage and stammered, "My humblest apologies, Your Majesties," before he burst into tears.

There was no more opera that night in Aix-les-Bains. Later, the festival management issued an angry statement: the per-



Baritone Valdengo Refused to go to Hell.

formance at which Baritone Valdengo balked was a retake for television kinescope, for which the rest of the company had readily agreed to perform free. Moreover, it was Monsieur Valdengo's fault in the first place: he did not know his part (he had pinned a copy of his score to his lyre), and had improvised to the point of making the retake necessary.

That night, the stillness of mountaincradled Ais-les-Bains was shattered. It was Baritone Valdengo, running through the streets. "Help! Folice! They are taking the wheels off my car!" he yellow They are trying to keep me from leaving They are trying to keep me from leaving José leaned from her hotel window and soornfully called: "Silenzio, Silenzio, maestrino!" by Valdengo left town without another word—and without interference.

\* "Little master," usually reserved for child prodigies.

#### Fractured Arias

One Sunday morning a musical presagent and thwated opera singer named Alix Williamson was indulging her favorite whim: loiling in her bathrub. Izzily singing arias from grand opera. Perhaps because she was singing out of ture, she because the was singing out of ture, she hought. As pressagents will, she began to turn her meditations to some useful end. Result: a series of double-mening carference, in the manner of "Fractured French, in the manner of "Fractured French, and the proper of the proper of the proper of the much-spoofed medium.

Some of Pressagent Williamson's ideas were on the ribald side, e.g., "Dove sono?"
("Where have they gone?"), from The Marriage of Figaro, would show a girl who has dropped her falsies. Others were plain wacky, e.g., "Parigi, o cara" ("Paris, my dear"), from Traviata, would show one lady demonstrating a strange new garment to another. "Caro nome" ("Dear name"), from Rigoletto, would show a sugar daddy signing a fat check for his girl friend. Pressagent Williamson (whose clients have included Gladys Swarthout. Ezio Pinza, Helen Traubel) persuaded Austrian-born Artist Susan Perl to put her ideas on paper, found a California manufacturer to print the cartoons on a set of "sip 'n snack" paper napkins. Price: \$1 for 36 napkins. Caro nome of the series: Grand Uproar.

#### New Records

The third release of Columbia's A-foreffort Modern American Music Series contains music by ten composers on five LPs. None of the selections can qualify as a masterpiece, but some of them have solid enough appeal. String Quartet No. I, by Russian-born Alexei Haieff (played by the Juilliard Quartet), is a gentle composition that makes the most of the ensemble's wispy, wistful potentialities. The piece is old-fashioned without embarrassment, sometimes uses modern techniques without effort. Sonata for Piano and Percussion is by one of the world's few women composers, Australiaborn Peggy Glanville-Hicks. 42. A vigorous piece, it craftily blends the disparate instruments, but drives home its points, even in the lyrical slow movement, almost too insistently.

Two composers who serve on the advisory committee of the series are paired on one LF. String Quartet No. 2 (1933), by Composer Virgit Thomson, is a smooth-gliding composition that would be more ambiguity of Thomson Start evic cultivation of the composition of the composition of the composition that would be more string that the composition of the compos

Elsewhere in the series. Concerto for Piano—Four Hands, by Philadelphia's Teacher-Composer Vincent Persichetti, starts off in a tortured, plodding style.

ELLA GIAMMAI MAMO " NON CARLOS VERDI DONNA E MOBILE ( Done by sweet ) Siconte with S IST KEIN MANY! (This is no man //) SIEGTRIED WAGNER

©1955 Monogram of Calif, & Alix B. Williamson

goes on to crank out some astonishing, devish-like activity. Liloca and Portols, by one of the "bad boys" of the '20s, Carl by one of the "bad boys" of the '20s, Carl Ruggles (played by the Juilliard String Orchestra), are handsome but dated experiments in sound combinations. Since Columbia can hardly expect to show a profit on this series anyway, it seems a profit or this series anyway, it seems a profit or this contribution of the contribut

Other new records:
Bortok: Sonota No. 2 for Violin and
Piano (Rafael Druin, John Simme,
Mercury). Written at Bartok's most dissonata bursts with haunting effects. It
contains whole sections where adjacent
notes sound sweet as a simple triad, others
where the same kind of crowded combinawhere the same kind of crowded combinations where the same kind of crowded combinations where the same man and even brutal,
and yet the white man and even brutal,
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Beethoven: "Eyeqloxs" Duet for Violo and Callo (Joseph de l'asquale and Samuel Mayes: Boston). One of the most recently discovered Beethoven treasures (first published in 1912), this one is suckapato, "Scholars are still puzzling over what this notation means: Beethoven may have simply wanted to asy: "Take a close look at the notes, how, and play it right," Boston Symphory First Deskmen de Pastendon's proposed to the presentation of the prese

Kirsten Flagstad (Victor). Liedor by Schubert. Barhms. Strauss both gentle and dramatic, sung with the melting grace and liquid power that few singers can match. An interesting comparison can be made with A Milnon Recited (slas Victor), in which the Metropolitan Opera soprano pours her opulent tones into a pair of the same tunes (among others), but makes them sound like Verba.

Strovinsky: Symphony No. 1, Op., 1 (Vienna Orchestral Society conducted by F. Charles Adler; Unicom). A totally uncharacteristic work by the century's most notorious modernist. This beginner's work to contains the material of Tchalkovsky without his melodic gift, the orchestration of Rimsky-Korsakov without his logic, the structure of Brahms in all his sourceness. A good loke.

Weill: Concerto for Violin and Wind Orchestra, Op. 12 (Anahid Ajemian: M-G-M Wind Orchestra conducted by Izler Solomon; M-G-M). A selection from Kurt Weill's nearly forgotten early period in Germany. The first movement is modern, the second a sleazy serenade with a crude rhythm jiggling under a hightoned fiddle, the third a romping gallop, Despite the strange orchestration that leaves the mid-range empty, the music is rich harmonically, and contains snatches of Weill's low-down lyricism that was to blossom into Three-Penny Opera, Street Scene, September Song, etc. Performance: first-rate.

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#### Who Is the Man?

It was the closest pennant race in the American League since 1948, when the Cleveland Indians, the New York Yankees and the Philadelphia Athletics eased into August in a virtual tic.<sup>6</sup> Now it was the Indians, Yankees, White Sox and Red Sox scrambling for the flag. Their four managers were on the spot. Each one was expected to win; each one was looking wildy for help. There was a chance for each of your help. There was a chance for each of hitter or sure-banced inhelder could make a bid difference.

The White Ox, staggered by the temporty loss (appendectomy) of 13-gamewinning Pitcher Dick Donovan, might well find that man in aging (33) Connie Johnson. A righthanded pitcher called up from the International League, he has four complete games, five victories, and a 2.20 earned-run average to show for a month of play. Johnson is the White Sox's

late-season hope. The Indians, also hurting for pitchers, thought they were home free when they bought Sal ("The Barber") Maglie from the beaten New York Giants. But The Barber has been taking a trimming in the American League. His new teammates have been leaning with much more assurance on the batting skill of another oldtimer, Outfielder Hoot Evers, 34, bought from the Baltimore Orioles just last month (after a fading career with Detroit, Boston and the Giants). With a couple of timely homers. Evers helped the Indians recover first place after the neardisastrous week that saw them lose three straight games to the seventh-place

The Yankees, hard put to find some of the midseason magic that made them champions five years in a row, are just beginning to demonstrate some of their old tricks, Patching, shifting, always finagling with his line-up, Manager Casey Stengel still manages to keep the Yankees in contention. In August, "Bullet" Bob Turley began to look like the pennantwinning pitcher he seemed to be when he was bought from the Baltimore Orioles. but Righthander Don Larsen, home from a summer on the Yankees' Denver farm, is the man who makes the difference. With three victories in three starts, he has helped to revive an old Yankee habit: making those pin-stripe uniforms convince a ballplayer that he is just a little better than he ought to be.

The Red Sox had placed their hopes in hard-hitting Ted Williams. When he broke off a legal skirmish with his wife and returned to baseball, Ted found the Sox in seventh place; at week's end they were in fourth, only 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub> games off the pace. Though Ted's big bat was a factor in the resurgence of the Red Sox, most of the credit goes to their little (5 ft. 6 in., 150 lbs.) shortstop, Billy Klaus. A vertern castoff from the Indians, Cubs, Braves and Giants, Billy, at 26, has been batting back and forth between the minors and majors for nine years. Everywhere, he looked pretty good; nowhere could be make the grade as a major league player. Even with the Red Sox, Billy had to wait his turn while Milt Bolling, Owen Friend and Eddle Joost took their cracks at his position. Then, when his chance came, he caught fire.

He is not a sensational fielder (though he manages to stop the tough ones), he



SHORTSTOP KLAUS
Pulled up his Sox.

throws with remarkable lack of grace (yet he manages to get the ball across the infield on time), and at the plate he looks as if he could not hit at all (but he is currently slapping the ball at a surprising \_300 clip). Like the Cardinals' ex-Manager Eddie Stanky, what Billy knows best is how to win ball games.

#### **Bounding Basques**

In Southwestern Europe, it was Pelota Week, From Birrit on the Alantic coast to Orthez and Oloron-Sainta-Marie in the heart of the Pyrenees, Basques were playing their national game. Shepherds and schoolboys, fishermen and priests, customs inspectors and smugglers ran each other tagged as they shipped a goatskin-covered ball against any convenient wall and went that rugged ancestor of jis daid, handball and most other court games.

At Saint-Jean-de-Lux, spectators ignored

a broiling sun and crowded the town fronton, as the pelota court is called. Kids clambered in the branches of chest-nut trees to get a better view. This was the biggest pelota game of all: the championship match between a team led by

 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{\Rightarrow}$  Cleveland finally won the race, beat Boston in the World Series,



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(The Challenge of Facts and Other Essays, 1914)



PELOTA CHAMPION URRUTY
The yos had it.

Basque Idol Jean Urruty and a team headed by his closest competitor, Spanish Champion Valentin Careaga.

Above the Bar. On regulation pelota courts, the fronton wall is for therers wide and ten meters high. The flat concrete floor is 70 meters long. After the pelota, a rubber-cored ball, is smacked against the wall, an opposition player must catch it and fire it back before it has bounced more than once. Points are lost by missing more than once. Points are lost by missing one of the period of the concrete floor.

Over the years, Basques have developed Over the years, Basques have developed

four varieties of pelota:

¶ Main nue, played by two-man teams, in which the ball is walloped with the bare hand. No one has ever toughened his palms enough to be a good main nue player unless he started as a child.

¶ Yoko garbi, in which two- or threeman teams carry short, sickle-shaped wicker baskets. These chisteras, used for both catching and throwing, add a wicked impetus to the pelota. ¶ Grand chistera, played by three-man

teams with extra-long chisteras. This is the fastest and most spectacular variety, the favorite of the pros.

¶ Rebot, played by five-man teams. Four of the players carry yoko-garbi chisteras, the fifth serves with his bare hand, then straps on a stiff leather glove.

Swift Skill. Slim and lively as a weasel for all his a operats, lean Urruly is a past master at grand chistera. Next to the busky Spaniards in their rose-colored shirts, Urruly and his teammates looked a little too frail for so tough a game, but the very first serve dispelled any Basque doubts. Urruly bounced the pelota, caught it in his chistera and slung

it against the wall with whip-lash speed. There was a sharp, dry crack, and the ball had bounced back 60 yards. The Spaniards were already on the defensive.

Such swift skill is the product of long practice. As a ten-year-old choir boy in the tiny Basque town of Saint-Palais, Jean Urruty was already a promising pelotari. Sunday mornings, after Mass, his priest would take him to the local court for an average of the product of the

After a wartime layoff, during which he served as an infantryman in the French army, Urruly went home to concentrate on pelota. By then he could whip all comers. Once one of his ardent admirers presented him with a big cigar. Deeply honored, Urruly returned the compliment. He gave his fan, Sir Winston Churchill, a chistera as a souvenir.

Murderous Pace. Last week, Spain's Careaga and his team worked hard. Their shirts turned purple with sweat and they kept the Frenchmen on the hop. Urruty, however, was too good. "Yo!" he would yell to warn a teammate that the ball was coming his way: "Arriba!" Careaga would counter.

But the yor had it. Urruty's soft drop shots fell just out of reach; his low returns were unplayable. After two hours and 54 minutes of the murderous pace, the groggy Spaniards were thoroughly beaten, 60-50. Jean Urruty and his team were pelota champions of the world.

#### Scoreboard

© Playing as if they had been teammates for years, the All-Star collegians (all one jump away from the ranks of the pross) took on the Cleveland Browns in a preseason football game and splattered the remainst of the pro champions. With Notre Dame's Kalph Guglielmi calling the shots (and pitching passes with mideason accuracy), with Baylor's L. G. ("Long the property of the proper

to win 30-27.

4 A record-matching half-mile run by Britain's Brian Hewson was scant consolation for the crowd at London's White City Stadium, as Hungary's Laszlo Taborit whipped Three-Mile Champion Chris Chataway in a slow mile (4:05) and three-mile race (13:44.6), to help the Hungarians win a dual meet, 1144-033.

¶ Less than a half-hour after Dutch Swimmer Mary Kok, 15, sluiced through a Utrecht pool to set a world record for the free-style mile (22:27,1), her teammate, Lemi de Nija, 16, pushed the mark still lower: 22:25,5.



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#### THE PRESS

#### Headline of the Week

In the Portland Oregonian: CROOK EDUCATOR ON STATE BOARD®

#### Britain's "Abysmal Depths" Many an American thinks of British

newspapers as a logical extension of traditional striped-pants British reserve, formality and respectability, Actually, nothing could be further from the truth. Except for the three "quality" dailiesthe Times of London, Manchester Guardian, and London's Daily Telegraph (combined circ. 1.4 million)-Britain's six other national papers (combined circ. 14.8 million) extend by degrees to the wildest and most sensational in the world-and the least informative. On the 100th anniversary this year of the birth of British press freedom, the Times took one horrified look at the giant journalistic world around it, and aptly concluded: "[In Britain's popular press | irresponsibility is rife. The tone of voice is a perpetual shriek. Socalled brightness is all. [The popular press has descended ] to . . . abysmal depths of triviality and to the frankly disgusting.

The austere Times, which ers in the tother direction by making all news sound like History, was not being excessively stuffy. The abysmal depths are opening even wider. Last week the tabloid Daily Sketch's circulation topped the 1,000,000 mark, a sensational rise of nearly 4,00,000 mark, a cental time of the sense of the sense

# I.e., an educator from Crook County, Ore.



LORD BEAVERBROOK Remember the flag.

daily, the Sun. Said the Sun's prospectus, leaving no doubt as to what kind of daily it intends to be: "It will be lighthearted . . . We are not, unlike some publishers, trying to sell newspapers to corpses."

Silence & Scream, In Britain, where per capita daily newspaper buying is the highest in the world (615 papers sold daily for every 1,000 population), readers have a choice ranging from the no headlines of the uncompromising Times to the screaming headlines of the irrepressible Laborite Daily Mirror, biggest daily in the world (circ, 4.725,122). The well-written Manchester Guardian (circ. 156,154) and the Daily Telegraph (circ. 1,048,776) are slowly picking up readers, but the force of their voices is muffled by the nation's popular dailies, which provide the bulk of the news that Britain reads,0 Outside the quality press there is very

little real news in most British newspapers.



Page One of the "Sketch" Beware of the corpses.

How did British popular dailies get so bad? Many a Fleet Streeter blames it all on the late great Lord Northcliffe, father of British popular journalism. But the source is broader. When Northcliffe startet the popular Daily Mail in 1806, British newspapers were thoroughly stuffy, aimed ated the "penny press" for a mass audisence that had grown literate as a byproduct of the Industrial Revolution.

Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's present undisputed No. 1 press lord ("My political belief is a simple one: 1 believe in Britain's glory"), improved Northcliffe's formula by aggressive, enterprising coverage, and brisk, clever editing. (He still bars

\* Many a community in Britain where the national papers are read also has its own "provincial" daily, e.g., the Vorkshire Evening Post, Liverpool Ecko, etc. They are not only much smaller than the national popular dailies but usually much quieter and less sensational as well.



LORD NORTHCLIFFE
And don't forget the millions.

cheesecake and leering sex from his papers.) The Beaver's standing order: "Ban the word 'exclusive' from the Express. Our aim is to make everything exclusive."
"Trosh & Trivia." But the formula got out of hand. The biggest spur was

got out of hand. The biggest spur was economic. With little newsprint available, the popular press used what space it had to the best advantage, i.e., to lure readers. Since advertisers had to wait in line to get into the tightly rationed dailies, editors knew that the only way to boost revenue was to boost circulation.

Crime stories began to make even the most crime-hungry U.S. daily look sober by comparison. Recently, when a British sergeant was convicted of murdering another soldier with the help of his hill-brother, two British weekles got articles from 1) the murderer (THOUGHT) HAO COT ANAW MITH IT), 2) the half-brother two British weekles was brother to the property of the

On weekends the Ness of the World (circ. 7,971,000) and its weekly rivals are filled with lurid accounts of court reports of crimes, enguling such thoughtful, firstrate weekly newspapers as the Sunday Times or Observer, which together have a circulation of only slightly over a millico Observed New York Headly Tribune to Observed New York Headly Tribune London last week: "We Americans often think the British press neglects America

. . . Most British mass circulation newspapers neglect what is important about Britain [in] a sensational, restless hodgepodge of trash and trivia . . ."

A new flamboyant journalism became sensational not only about sex ("Law CAN'T TOUCH ME"—BABY'S FATHER) and crime (MOTHER SLAYS BABE IN WOODS TO MAKE WAY FOR LOVER), but about the most important national and inter-

national news as well. For example, more in the interest of slam-bang headlines than from political conviction, Britain's popular dailies outdid each other the minute the U.S. made the announcement in March 1954 of the destructive powers of the hydrogen bomb, Mell bomb, Norross Bonds, and other black-scare headlines filled every Page One, along with such articles as "The H-Bomb and You."

Foce & No Foce, Why do British popular newspapers run so out of character with the country in which they are public the country in which they are public to the typical Brition as an educated, devoted, clucking reader of the Times, only 4% of British sadult population have attended school until they were 18 or old-compulsory education hav requiring school attendance up to the age of 15.5 As a result, British new and fast-growing middle-educated class has still not developed to the state of the s

Explains one U.S. newsman, a longtime London correspondent: "In Britain three are still two classes: the educated and the uneducated. The educated present Britain's face to the world as a nation of people who are readers of the Times, Telegraph and Guardian. The uneducated present no face to the world because their faces are buried in the Mirror, Sketch, Herald, and all the other pouglar papers."

#### Thuas v. the Press

Many a mug on the edge of the big time thinks there is a formula for dealing with newsmen: intimidate or bribe. In Galveston, Texas, where vice and crime abound, Gambling Boss Anthony Fertitta tried that formula in an effort to prevent LIze from getting pictures of his illegal operations. It did not work.

Miter LIFE Photographer Joe Scherschel and Reporter Hank Suydam took pictures (with a concealed camera) in one of Fertitut's sambling houses, the boss and two henchmen followed the LIFE men to their hotel. Photographer Scherschel took his film upstairs while Reporter Suydam encountered Fertitus and his two strong-arm men in the lobby. Fertitus and his two strong-arm men in the lobby. Fertitus demanded an explanation of what Suydam and Scherschel had been doing, suddenly smashed Suydam in the first off the floor. Fertitus had switched tactics, tried to stuff a \$20 bill into the reporter's pocket.

Last week. Just before Lure published Wide-Open Galvestom Mocks Texas Laws." Gambling Boss Fertitta was tried for simple assult in the Galveston justice court. After Fertitta pleaded "not guilly" and then refused to take the stand, Justapes him the maximum punishment: a \$2.5 fine. The conviction was much more important than the small fine. In Galvesmen, where gang leaders like Fertitta have long tried to pose as legitimate businessmen, the criminal conviction reported on expose these "legitimate businessmen" for the thugs they are considered to the superior of the superior for the thugs they are considered to the superior for the thugs they are considered to the superior for the thugs they are considered to the superior for the thugs they are considered to the superior for for the superior for for for superior for for for superior for for for superior for for superior for for for superior for superior for for superior for s

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#### Under the Open Sky

Landscape painting, like abstract art, goes on forever. Today abstractionism is the height of fashion, but thousands of housewives and businessmen amuse themselves by painting surprisingly competent pictures of vacation scenes. A century ago. landscapes were all the rage with the professionals-but then the hobbyists mainly contented themselves with abstractions such as hooked rugs and patchwork quilts, or semi-abstractions such as duck decoys. Last week the Currier Gallery of Art in Manchester, N.H. staged a 19th-century landscape exhibi-tion called "Artists in the White Mountains" that was bound to draw praise from contemporary amateurs and scorn from fashionably "modern" painters. The pictures were not, on the whole outstanding, but they showed the early history of an American painting tradition that flourishes today at the grass-roots level. Nothing can down it.

Raise the Umbrella. Around 1830, the rise of Jacksonian democracy created a new pride in the rural American scene. and artists began flocking outdoors to record it. A group of writers backed up and inspired the painters' nature worship: James Fenimore Cooper, Emerson, Thoreau, John Greenleaf Whittier and Wil-liam Cullen Bryant ("Go forth, under the open sky, and list to Nature's teachings"). Painter Thomas Cole listened closely to the exhortations of his friend Bryant, trudged up the Hudson River with easel and umbrella to paint the wild Catskills. and founded the so-called Hudson River school of like-minded artists.

The school's top painters-Cole, Asher Durand, John Frederick Kensett, Thomas H. Hinckley-were all represented in last week's New Hampshire show, for they

all painted the White Mountains as well as the Catskills. Winslow Homer, one of the very few geniuses in the history of American painting, added his fellow artists to one New Hampshire scene to produce the small canvas (see cut) that was easily the best picture in the show,

Stop the Train. The Hudson River school suffered from a passion for the picturesque. Cole's The Pass Called "The Notch of the White Mountains" is a brilliant picture marred by Wagnerian theatrics and stage lighting. Asher Durand's White Mountain Scenery, Franconia Notch sacrifices sharpness to size. He assumed such a grand scene should be painted in the grand manner; the result is sentimental, vague and declamatory. Perhaps the poets of the age did such artists more harm than good; told that nature was simply grand, painters in-

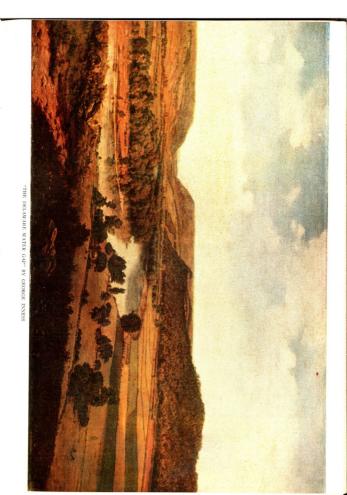


PAINTER INNESS

clined to view her through a haze of awe. But they succeeded in communicating their awe to contemporaries, did much better financially than American abstractionists do today. In 1858, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad dispatched Asher Durand and some of his colleagues in an excursion train, which stopped when any of the artists expressed a desire to sketch the view from the windows. The 600-odd canvases in John Kensett's studio brought \$137,-715 at auction after his death in 1872. Start the Emotions, Soon afterwards,

the Hudson River school fell from favor. Even its most grandiose productions came to seem thin, brown and finicky. They had prepared the way for equally realistic but less pretentious and literary painters-Homer, George Inness and Thomas W. Eakins. "The true purpose of the painter. said Inness with perfect assurance, "is simply to reproduce in other minds the impression which the scene has made upon him. A work of art is not to instruct, not to edify, but to awaken an emotion." Inness' Delaware Water Gap (see color) goes on awakening pleasurable emotions in visitors to the Montclair, N.J. Art Museum. Painted in 1859, it is the museum's most popular picture.

The fresh-air fiends among painters nowadays are chiefly amateurs having the same fault that plagued the Hudson River school: a weakness for the picturesque. To their predecessors, the picturesque meant towering cliffs, rushing streams, deep woods, mists and rising storms, Contemporary landscape painters look for a different, milder set of clichés: red barns, spreading elms, old wharves and the like. Professional modernists, for their part, do not set foot out of doors, send their models packing, pull the shades down tight, turn on the light, and paint abstract patterns uninspired by anything.



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#### SCIENCE

#### The Atomic Future

Ten years after Hiroshima, 13 after man first split the atom, 1,000 atomic scientists from 72 nations filled Geneva's huge Palace of Nations last week with the excited babble of exploration and discovery. The first International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was a conclave of adventurous men and optical control of the conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was a more consistent of the Atomic Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Commissioner Willard Libby, a man seldom moved to excitement. "It's a great emo-moved to excitement." "It's a great emo-moved field allower the place."

In brain-straining technical sessions, in press conferences, even in the chatter of



India's Physicist Bhabha Words were music.

cocktail parties, the scientists exchanged information, ideas and prognostications on the power for good that lies in a power associated for so long with war. Mostly if was the sound, detailed talk of scientists to scientists—facts about Russia's 5,000-kw, showpiece reactor (Thur, Aug. 15), U.S. uses of radio isotopes, and medicine and industry, Britain's plans to begin making commercial atomic-power reactors.

But the talk that most stirred the conference's first week was a bold prophecy efference's first week was a bold prophecy efby India's Physicist Homi J. Bhabha, 45, conference president. Bound by none of the security regulations that so often gag U.S. experts, Babhab predicted that by 1975 man will have tamed the H-bomb's tusion reaction and converted its tremendous energy (more than 1,000 times that of the A-bomb to useful electric power.

Some scientists thought Bhabha highly optimistic, but he insisted that he was actually speaking conservatively, that fusion power might come even sooner.

Would fusion replace fission in reactors? he was asked. Said Bhabha: "There will probably be a place for all of them. Airplanes have not eliminated railroads."

Gentler Triggers. Although Bhabha was the first top predict the coming of H-power, the prospect has intrigued his brethren everywhere (Trate, July 25). Present atomic reactors all use the fission process: splitting nuclei of the heavier atoms, e.g., uranium or plutonium, to produce a controllable reaction. But fusion, used solely in the H-bomb, involves building the nuclei of far more plentiful, under tremendous heat to produce an explosion.

So far, only an exploding A-bomb has provided enough heat to trigger off fusion. But it is theoretically possible. Bhabha suggested, that other far less violent triggers can be fashioned to produce fusion without explosions. For example, highvoltage linear accelerators have been designed to propel particles at high speeds through electrical fields to give them high energy but little heat effect; a low-voltage, high-current accelerator shooting more particles at lower speeds might supply the few millions of degrees required for fusion. Even ordinary TNT "shaped charge" explosions might do the triggering. Already, said Bhabha, Indian theoretical scientists were making "reasonable progress" toward an answer.

Pressed to comment on Bhabha's forecast, AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss disclosed what most scientists already knew: the U.S. (like Russia and Britain) has long been experimenting with fusion power on "a moderate scale." But, he added, H-power is a long-range project, and, barring an early, unforeseen "breathfrough," uranium will be the standard reactor fuel for some time to come.

The U.S. delegation made fusion seem even more tantalizing by releasing for the first time cost figures for fuel, for fusion from the first time cost figures for fuel, for fusion may be supported by Star's one pound of pure gen costs only Star's one pound of pure uranium 235, used as reactor fuel, costs a whopping 81:000. Most important, a fusion reactor's fuel supply is as inexhaustic bit is the cost of the support of light hydrogen, easily separated by electrophysics.

Through most of the week, the scientific exchange dealt with the present state of peaceful atomic knowledge and the more immediate future, the "model T" stage of atomic development. Technical papers came from nations large and small, but the big news was made, of course, by scientists of three big nations, Britain, Russia and the U.S. Highlights.

Great Britain, relatively poor in conventional fuel and in dollars, showed surprising activity in the fields of atomic power and the manufacture of atomic devices and equipment, both for internal use and export. The British reported that they already produce nuclear power at a

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cost of 7 mills per kw-h, which is expensive, but no more so than Britain's present conventional power supply. British scientists said Britain plans to get 40% of its electricity from atomic reactors by 1975, possibly will freeze design at its present primitive stage in order to get reactors into production.

To assure themselves of reactor fuel, the British are exploring the potential of thorium, an abundant metal once used in gas-lamp mantles, as a replacement for uranium, which Britain must get at high cost from the U.S. While its atom cannot split like uranium, thorium can be converted by nuclear bombardment into fissionable U-233. In a breeder reactor seeded with plutonium or U-235, thorium could efficiently produce new fuel with compound interest. Moreover, the British announced, they are already operating a small, experimental "one-for-one" breeder reactor that produces one new neutron fuel for every neutron it consumes-well above the one-for-ten "reproduction rate" of U.S. breeder reactors. Named the Zenhyr (for Zero Energy Fast Reactor), the new pile uses plutonium, produces little electric power, is designed solely as a steppingstone to self-sufficiency in atomic fuel.

The U.S.S.R. showed a working model of the year-old 5,000-kw. power plant in operation about 50 miles outside Moscow, reported that a new 100,000-kw, reactorprobably of a similar design, and therefore behind U.S. models-will go into action within a year and will provide power on a competitive cost basis with coal-fed plants. The Russians also said that they are building the world's biggest atom smasher, one that will hurl protons (hydrogen nuclei) with energies as high as 10 billion volts against the nuclei of target atoms, enabling Soviet scientists to study the forces binding the atoms. In another paper read at Geneva, the Russians claimed to have discovered, by using radioactive isotopes as tracers, that plants photosynthesize protein as well as carbohydrates directly under light. Western scientists saw no evidence that the Russians have made important advances beyond Western accomplishments, but they were impressed by the Soviet revelations. Said one U.S. official: "This conference ought to dispel forever the idea that the Russians are stumblebums in science.'

The U.S., where electricity costs less than half (a mills per kw-h) the average in Britain, indicated in its Geneva revelations that it may be able to produce the control of the control

The AEC revealed that one U.S. town has briefly been supplied all its electricity by a small atomic reactor. In a special test, Arco, Idaho (pop. 1.200) was cut off from its regular power supply for an hour last July 17, drew its current solely from a 2.000-kw, boiling-water-type "Borax"



P. A. SPIEGELBERG, Freight Traffic Mgr., St. Louis 1, Mo.

Drillers are shown running a successful test on a well at the Lutheran Brotherhood building, another new business structure now under construction in downtown Minneapolis.

### Water! Water! Water!

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THE AIR FORCE'S NEW BELL X-20 Down with the old, up with the new,

reactor at the AEC's testing station 20 miles away.

From the U.S. also came one of the few somber notes to temper Geneva's optimism. In a paper written with two co-workers (Roger McCollough, Mark Wells), the University of California's famed H-expert, Edward Teller, warned that science has not vet found sure ways to prevent peaceful reactors from blowing up. "[Despite] all the inherent safeguards that can be put into a reactor.' said Teller, ". . . it is important to emphasize . . . the public hazard that might follow a reactor accident . . . [Because of leaking radiation] it may be necessary to evacuate a large city, to abandon a watershed and . . . make the reactor site itself a forbidden area for years to come.

Perhaps the most important U.S. contribution at Geneva was the declassification, some of it even after the conference opened, of a parade of precise details of the atomic process, e.g., how to extract uranium concentrates from raw uranium ore. With this new knowledge, other nations could save years of duplicating research, speed up their atomic programs with less cost and effort. For the small, underdeveloped nations, in particular, the rich buffet of know-how was a memorable feast. Waving a thick sheaf of scholarly reports, one Israeli scientist declared happily: "This'll keep me busy for years."

#### Rocket Explosion

The fastest (1,650 m.p.h.) and highestflying (90,000 ft.) airplane on record came to a violent end last week. The chunky, rocket-powered Bell X-1A was fastened in its perch on the belly of its B-20 mother ship, and carried 30,000 ft. for a series of routine rolls, climbs and pushups above California's Mojave Desert. As usual, a Sabre jet fighter flew behind as a watchdog "chase" plane.

Only 70 seconds before the B-29 crew was to release the plane, an explosion ripped through the X-1A. The blast shook up Pilot Joseph Walker, but he carefully turned off cockpit switches, began jettisoning the rocket's highly volatile fuel (hydrogen peroxide, liquid oxygen, alcohol, water). Then he crawled groggily up into the belly of the B-20. The B-20's civilian skipper. Stan Butchart, hoped to land his valuable cargo without further trouble, but the chase plane's pilot saw that there was still some dangerous fuel in the X-1A's tanks. To avoid a major calamity back at home base. Butchart reluctantly decided to jettison his cargo, and the \$1,000,000 X-1A dived clear, to crash to fragments on an Air Force desert bombing range. Though the X-1A was the only one left

of its kind, the Air Force still has two modified versions of the record-shattering plane in the X-1B and X-1E, and only three days after the mishap, it announced that its far more advanced experimental Bell X-2, already tested in glides from 30,000 ft., is now ready for even faster powered flight through the "thermal thicket," Launched, like the X-1A. from a mother plane, and pushed by a rocket engine designed to give a 16,000lb. thrust, the slim-nosed, stainless steel X-2 will be used mainly to explore the effects of high speed and air friction on the metals used in aircraft building. In an emergency the capsule-enclosed cockpit can be ejected from the new plane; after it falls by parachute to a safe altitude, the pilot can bail out as if from any more conventional craft and float to earth with his own chute. With the X-2 flying in the air perhaps as fast as 2,250 m.p.h., the old X-1A will probably never be missed.

\* With its test pilot, Lieut, Colonel Frank K.



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#### BUSINESS

# STATE OF BUSINESS

"Constant employment and well-paid labor produce, in a country like ours, general prosperity, content and cheerfulness."

—Daniel Webster, in the U.S. Senate

By Daniel Webster's standard, three was good reason last week for content and cheerfulness in the U.S. In a joint report, the Commerce and Labor Departments announced that U.S. employment in July reached an alltime record level of 64,095,000. This represented an upsurge of 5,000,000 jobs since February, far above the normal seasonal rise of 3,000,000, onlog but the number of U.S. workers on the job at a full 2,847,000 above a gear ago. With average earnings of factories of the control of the properties of the p

The new figures were the best possible answer to the doom criers of only a few months ago, who foresaw recession and automation creating critical unemployment. In July, unemployment stood at 2,47,1000, a reduction of 200,000 in a month and nearly 1,000,000 below a year ago. During the first half of 1955, the number of jobs in the U.S. increased faster than the labor force. Of every six new civilians entering the work force in June, only one was without a job in July.

Is the U.S. at "full employment?" Almost, say economists. The July unemployment total was 3,7% of the U.S. labor force, which has increased to a record 67.5 million. Many economists regard 3% of the work force as an irreducible peace-time minimum of workers temporarily

shifting between jobs or permanently unemployable. With record employment in the second quarter of 1955, the U.S. was producing goods and services at the record annual rate of \$385 billion (up \$0.7, billion a year from the first quarter). Can this rashing pace of U.S. employment and production be maintained? Many economists believe it can, If the present rate will have trebled in the first, 75,000 cm will have trebled in the first, 75,000 cm will have trebled in the first, 75,000 cm the 20th century, while the value of the national output, spurred by higher wages and rising living standards, will have increased skridd (see chart).

The mainspring of this economic expansion is population. Right now. U.S. population is in the midst of its greatest buildup of the 20th century. By 1075 it can reasonably be expected to reach 22t million—an increase in 20 years equal to its total gain during the first 40 years of the century. Expanding apace with this lusty market, the U.S. economy should continue to create more and more jobs.

#### GOVERNMENT The Fisherman

Of all the New and Fair Dealers in Congress, none has a more durable record of sniping at business than Brooklyn's Veteran Democratic Representative Emanuel Celler. Back in 1922 he was elected on an anti-depression, anti-Big Business platform, and, so long as the patchwork of tenements, corner drugstores and housing developments that he represents keeps on

# In 1933, at depression's depth, 24.9% of the work force was unemployed. As late as 1940, the total was still 14.6%.

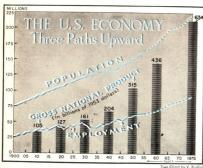


Investigator Celler
A pique for a peak.

sending him back, he sees no reason to change his tactics.\* In his time, rotund Manny Celler has whaled away at the steel industry and bank mergers, Wall Street and newsprint combines, even probed bigleague baseball for suspected monopolistic tendencies (and why a hotdog cost 20¢ at Ebbets Field).

ler had long since taken a bead on a likely target: Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks and the businessmen who work for the Government without compensation in the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council. As chairman of the powerful House Judiciary Committee, Celler invited Secretary Weeks to come up and testify about the council. When Weeks replied that he did not know when he might find time, Committee Chairman Celler pronounced the answer evasive. And evasive answers, he went on, were a subject he knew something about. Turning to a fellow committeeman, Pennsylvania Republican Hugh Scott, Celler told a story.

© To beat Republican Lester D. Volk, Celler photographed the deserted sidewalk outside Macy's Manhattan department store on a Sunday morning, flashed it on neighborhood movie screens with the caption, "If Volk wins, this is what happens to business—depression."



#### TIME CLOCK

"I remember years ago, Hugh, I got a wire from a very irate constituent who said, 'I demand to know forthwith whether you are for or against the draft,' and I wired back: 'I certainly am.'"

After the guffaws died down, Celler switched from Secretary Weeks to the council's Executive Director Walter White, ordered him to bring along all his files. For a full day Celler and his committee staff questioned White, who came to the stand with a giant packing box filled with old press handouts and one thin folder of financial documents. Secretary Weeks, said Witness White, had refused Weeks, said Witness White, had refused official files, which fill 35 cabinets. Celler cried that B.A.C. is "a sort of hybrid organization . . . It may do a great deal of good . . . It may do a great deal of ham."

Business Brass, Actually, it appeared that B.A.C. does not do much at all. It is a sort of blue-chip honorary society.\* that enjoys a well-heeled bank account (\$200,-000 from member contributions) and provides its sole full-time employee, Walter White, with a \$25,000 yearly salary and a \$120,000 fund for his retirement. It was set up in Franklin Roosevelt's first term (1033) by Secretary of Commerce Dan Roper to advise the Commerce Secretary, Now it hires experts to write studies on such subjects as labor and antitrust law. meets six times a year (usually in Washington, Hot Springs, Va., or White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.). Though its members are chosen by the Commerce Secretary, it is not part of the Government: any influence it might have would come largely because of the collective influence of its high business-brass membership,

When White got through explaining about B.A.C., Chairman Celler blustered about a contempt citation because White failed to bring along his 35 filing cabinets. Next day Secretary Weeks called a special press conference to defend business against "massive attacks" by politicians. "With prosperity at a peak level," said Weeks, "this seems an odd time to try to undermine confidence in private enterprise." On Capitol Hill Congressman Celler called Weeks's statement "palpable nonsense." threatened to "subpoena everybody in sight" (when he comes back from vacation in October) to penetrate "the aura of secrecy" around B.A.C.

There the matter rested at week's end. Congressman Celler has his fishing lines out, and every now and then—especially on dull days for the reporters—he can be expected to give them a giant jerk. One of these days he hopes to catch something.

a A sampling of its 60 members: Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. Chairman and Bresident Hanold Boeschenstein, General Motors President Hanold Roeschenstein, General Electric President Ralph Cordiner, New York Stock Exchange President Keith Funtson, Du Pont Carbon, Cornell University President Venif Puntson, Du Pont Oct. (N. J.) Chairman Eugene Lindon, Cornell University President Deam Malotta, Cornell University President Deam Malotta.

FIRST HALF DIVIDENDS for the 1,500 U.S. companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange topped the 83 billion mark for the first time in history, 9.6% higher than 1954. Total company dividends for the first six months were 8% better than 1954, totaled \$4.6 billion.

MEAT PRICES will probably go up this fall despite mountainous supplies of beef, lamb and pork. Reason: rising of beef, lamb and pork. Reason: rising hourly wage boost given packinghouse workers by four big packers. (Wilson, Swift, Armour, Cadaby). If Cwilson, Swift, Armour, Cadaby). If crease becomes the pattern for this year's labor contracts, the cost to the nation's packing industry will be \$50 industry's profits in 1954, the whole industry's profits in 1954, the whole

AIRPLANE\_AUTO combination with the marketd successfully within the next three years, predicts George H. Weitz, chief of CAA's experimental aircraft division. Though airplaneautos nave proved commercial flops so far, Weitz believes that the increasing cluster on U. S. lighways will measure the commercial planeautor of the commercial p

AUTO RACE between Ford and Chevrolet for No. 1 spot is grilleand-grille. For the first six months of 1955, R. L. Polk & Co., the industry statistician, reported: Chevrolet, 756.317; Ford. 741.481.

HOUSING BOOM will in no sense be slowed down by the recent tightening of Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration and Veterans Administrator Albert M. Cole. The purpose—and the effect—of the mild credit tightening, says Cole, is to forestall inflationary credit expansion, which would in turn bring higher home prices.

PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN will soon take over more businesses operated by the U.S. Government. Though patronage-minded members of Congress have tried to thwart the pro-

#### New Faces for FTC

Picked by President Eisenhower to head the cluttered, musty Federal Trade Commission in 1053. Washington Lawyer Edward F. Howeye immediately set about using a stiff new broom. He brought back FTC as the unprie of U.S. business practices, cleared up a mammoth backlog of antitrust and unfair-practice cases. Last week, when he resigned, Chairman Howey was able to tell the President: The top to bottom. Its doctor that the properties of the prop

To succeed Republican Howrey as chairman, the White House picked FTCommissioner J. W. Gwynne, 65, who, like gram of getting the Government out of business through legislation requiring the Administration to clear every cutback with committee chairmen (Trass, July 25), President Eisenbower has said that he will ignore the hower has asid that he will ignore the committee of the committ

THROUGH PLANE SERVICE between New York and South America is finally starting after seven years octorvoyers. Braniff and Eastern Air Lines will start the first plane interactions will start the first plane interaction. American and Panagra with Panamerican and Panagra with National Airlines by early September. Under the plan, planes heading north the plan planes heading north consistent of the plan planes heading north consistent with the plan planes heading north the last leg of the flights to New York and South America.

LOUIS WOLFSON'S strikebound capital Transit Co. will be put out of business. President Eisenhower signed into law a bill passed by Congress revoking Capital Transit's francolum operate in the District of Column operate in the District Commissioners will negotiate a new wage settlement with striking workers, foot the ment with striking workers, foot the might incur during the year because of a pay raise.

FAST TAX WRITE-OFFS will be to take still more by the Office of Defense Mobilization, thus slowing to the rapid pace of defense-industry more properties of the properties of the properties of fast write-offs (abbesto, each time term, etc.) as no longer lead, tungetun, etc. leaving on longer lead, tungetun, etc. leaving lead, tungetun, etc. leaving lead, tungetun, etc. leaving le

Howrey, grew up in Waterloo, Iowa and was appointed to the agency in 1953. A conservative, hard-pluggin lawyer and onetime judge who represented Iowa's Third District in Congress for 14 years (until 1948), Republican Gwynne worked closely with Howrey, is expected to keep FTC on its present course.

Howeve's place as a Commission member will be taken by Norwegian-horm Sisurd Anderson, 51, who stepped out after two terms as South Bakota governor last two terms as South Bakota governor last other new face on the FTC: Democrat William C. Kern, 52-year-old Indianapolis lawyer fand son of the late Senator John W. Kern, Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1958). Kern, now assistant will succeed Go-vara-old Commissioner

#### \_AUTO CREDIT\_\_

#### Easy Terms—A Dangerous Inducement

FOR the privilege of driving a record number of new cars out of dealer showrooms this year. Americans have run up a stagegring bill with the auto-finance companies. In the first six months of 1952, while installment bay-goods node along steadily at about \$55,000 tillion, auto debt jumped at humps \$21% to \$12.6 billion, 11 has gone up about \$500 million every month since February, and it is still climbing. With less than eight weeks to get rid of some content of the property of the pation's auto-field some content in the content of the property of the pation's auto-field some case where seasies than every.

The steep rise in auto credit brought a flashing-red danger signal last week from General Motors Acceptance Corp., biggest U.S. auto-flanance company. Said G.M.A.C. to G.M. dealers: "Some customers who should buy used cars are being induced through casy people who ordinarily would buy a lower-priced new car are 'easy-termed' into a bigger, more expensive model."

To show what it meant, G.M.A.C. considered the case of a customer who takes a \$8.400 car with \$5\tilde{\text{d}}\$ down and 30 months to pay (common terms nowadays). The moment the owner proudly drives his shiny new car home, it becomes a used car, and depreciates 50\tilde{\text{d}}\$. Thus for the first 9\tilde{\text{m}}\$ months he has the car, he owes more than the car is worth (see deart). This is a danger period, says G.M.A.C. because "customers who have paid less than ten count for \$8\tilde{\text{d}}\$ of G.M.A.C. netweet reconsections."

Another sharp word of caution to dealers came from their own National Automobile Dealers Association, "To sign a contract which results in a buyer owing more than his car is worthat any time during the terms of the contract-is business suicide." NADA's newsletter to members. "The minute a customer finds that his car is bringing less on the open market than his outstanding balance, the stage is set for another repossession." Moreover, said NADA, terms of three years or five years keep customers out of the market too long, "In a business which depends on repeat trade, this can be fatal . . . It's up to dealers to put a stop to crazy credit.

Back of NADA's straight talk is its concern that the Government might restore wartime Regulation W, which set auto sale terms at one-third down and no more than 18 months to pay. Though no such regulation is in prospect now, the Federal Reserve Board

last week summoned to Washington representatives of G.M.A.C., C.I.T. Financial Corp., and other auto-finance companies to find out how auto credit can be tightened.

While the financial branch of the auto business nervously chewed its fingernalis in the back seat, automen in the driver's seal aped on to more production of the property of



or 15% with good credit would cause no

The biggest worry for finance companies are the marginal buyers who are living beyond their incomes. In a Pennsylvanis abnoround Isst week, the wife of a \$5,100 pink Lincoln Capri; in Denselve, Oldsmobile Dealer Alan Hoskins told of an eager buyer who earned \$400 pink and the state of the s

But many an auto buyer is getting in over his head, e.g., the \$58-aweek Boston clerk who is struggling to pay \$50 a month for a Butic Special. \$393 a Cleveland Chrysler dealer: "With production what it is, we've had to reach down into the lower quality credit to keep sales moving. Now we have to use credit as an inducement, and this gets us into deals nooldy would take a chance on

If auto credit has not already broken through the ceiling, it has definitely begun to crack the plaster. James Mead, former New York Senator, whose six-year term is expiring.

When the new appointees take office, the Commission will take on a brand new characteristic: for the first time in its 40 years, it will be composed entirely

of Midwesterners.

#### AGRICULTURE Salesmen Wanted

Last week the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a new, granary-bulging forecast of crop prospects for 1955: the harvest for all crops this year is expected to be 6% above has year's and to equal, Bumper production is anticipated in corn (15% over 1954, and the second-largest crop in history), oats (6% higher than 1954), sorphum grains (up 36%), hay (up 5%), sorphum grains (up 36%), hay (up 5%), sorphum stanis (up 36%), hay

nuts (50% above last year).

The huge 1055 yields reflect a growing efficiency on the farm—new fertilizers, insecticides and machinery—which might in ordinary times be cause for congratulations all around. But to a U.S. Government already burdened by \$7 billion worth of surplus farm products, they are a thumping new headache.

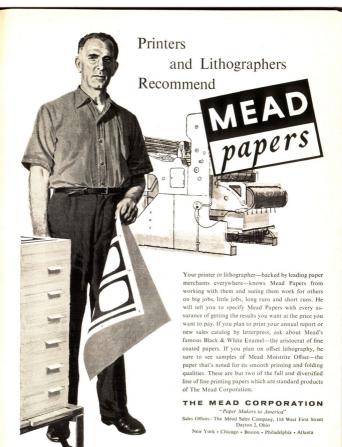
(5% above the latest forecast) and pea-

The bigger yields on fewer acres expose a loophole in the Department of Agriculture's acreage-control program. Nor is the price support program keeping the farmer's income up: it has dropped 10% in ment of Agriculture seemed to have a choice of three courses: 1) apply ment of the price of the courses; 1) apply an entirely different kind of farm program, e.g., a subsidy for the agricultural end product (the old Brannam Plan), or I arm products overeas.

Last week Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's men were hard at work on the third alternative. So far. Benson & Co. have had only middling success in selling surplus farm products. The overflow of agricultural oils (soybean and cottonseed) has been reduced from 14 billion to 55 million lbs, since 1953, and overall dairy surpluses have fallen by a full 54% as a result of increased U.S. consumption and a giveaway program. But last week Iowa farmers were asked to reseal on their own farms some 50 million bushels of corn, deliverable this month to the Government, but for which the Department of Agriculture can find no market and no storage space.

To step up his sales, Secretary Benson turned to salesmanship. As general sales manager of the Commodity Stabilization Service, he appointed Frank C. Daniels, 50, of Binghamton, N.Y., who has spent most of his life selling farm products. Before he came to the C.S.S. as a consultant

☼ After the new crop forecasts were announced last week, soybean futures fell about 6¢, corn 3¢, wheat went down 3¢ and cotton dropped 32 points.



last year, he was secretary and general manager of Cooperative Feed Dealers, Inc., of Binghamton, a commercial agricultural supply distribution organization. Salesman Daniels is expected to recruit a staff of commodity sales specialists from private industry, and to begin a worldwide huckstering program.

# BUSINESS ABROAD The Lost Weekend

When the millionth Volkswagen beetled off a West German assembly line this month. Volkswagen workers were treated to 40,000 liters of beer, a cancan act from Paris and a speech frowing on the 40hour week. "Work is much more satisfying than idleness," said Volkswagen President Heinz Nordhoff (TIME, Feb. 15, 1954). "It is not without good reason."



WEST GERMANY'S NORDHOFF All work, no play.

that the cycle of six working days and one Sunday has been in existence for thousands of years. No doubt, a Saturday off would be a nice gift to many but a curse to others. Most people live only to escape themselves. For them, another weekday without work would only increase the emptiness and disconsolateness caused by idling away spare time."

Most West German workers, who lost more than weekends during World War II, have been inclined until recently to agree with Nordhofi. "They didn't want leisure; they wanted money to recoup their losses," explained an official of D.G.B., West Germany's 6.000,000-member Trade Union Federation

In recent months, however, as German economic recovery has zoomed, labor's drive to cut the work week (from an average 48.7 hr.) has gathered momentum. Last week West German miners voted to strike, if necessary, for an eventual 40-hour week. Other key unions, e.g., steel and ironworkers, were expected to

follow suit. Within five years, said D.G. Boss Walter Freitag, he hopes to convince employers throughout West Germany that weekends are wonderful indeed.

By that time. Saturday Toiler Nordhoff may have some new evidence on which to base his own view. Last week Volkwagem amounced that it has bought Volkwagem amounced that it has bought N.J., where Shant at Xee Brunswick, N.J., where Shant at Xee Brunswick, N.J., where the state of the Nordaria of the U.S. market, where it already has a 40% of all foreign-car sales (± 500 a month). In Jersey, Heinz Nordhoff is present the present the state of the Nordhoff is the thing of the Nordhoff is a two-day weekend.

#### The Blue-Eye Blues

From Tolyxo Ministry of Justice has week came an ominous announcement: starting next January, Japanese police will investigate "all activities—both public and private—of foreign residents." The announcement meant that the Japanese manuacement meant that the Japanese representation of the property of t

Under Minister Ichimada's new rules, U.S. businessmen in Japan will pay up to 65% tax on all income, whether earned in Japan or elsewhere. e.g., stock dividends received in the U.S. are taxable. Headlined Tokyo's big (circ. more than 4,000,000) Jashi Shimban: XEW TAXES MAKE FOREIGN BLUE EVES FOR.

The word "pop" was an understatement. After stamming the door on more capital investment by U.S., companies last witter (173m., Dec. 20 et 26p.), Japan witter (173m., Dec. 20 et 26p.), Japan out individual U.S. businessmen as well. Even for low-income businessmen the rates are prohibitive, e.g., a \$6,000-a-year businessman with three dependents must businessman with three dependents must be used to the control of the contr

Unequal Equality, Finance Minister Ichimada has decided to cancel the favorable tax deal given foreigners since 1951, make everyone pay the same stiff tax as Japanese. While that sounds fair, U.S. businessmen in Japan complain bitterly that the treatment they get is far from equal. Though many Japanese businessmen make big salaries, ride around in Cadillacs and spend freely, only a handful (400 in 1954) declare salaries as high as \$15,000 a year. An executive in a big firm may declare a weekly salary of \$100-and pay taxes on it. But his salary is only the beginning. He may get another \$100 a week cash from a secret "expense" fund which many Japanese companies maintain. At night he rides home in a companyowned car, for his company-owned house he pays a token \$5 to \$10 monthly rent, his wife buys her clothes on a company charge account, the family food comes from company cafeterias, his son goes to college on a company scholarship.

Few Japanese businessmen get into trouble with the taxmen over such dodges. But no U.S. businessman wants to take the legal risk. In any event, under a new U.S.-Japanese tax agreement, Japanese tax collectors will be able to ship any doubt-ful tax returns to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in Washington for a quick double check against tax returns made by the businessman's home office.

The Smell of '35. Recently the U.S. Chamber of Commerce held a meeting with Japanese tax officials, hoping to work out a compromise. But the businessmen got only a vague promise that Finance Minister Ichimada would "study the situation." Most think that Ichimada will use the new tax rules to weed out the U.S, business community in Japan by apply-



Japan's Ichimada More jack.

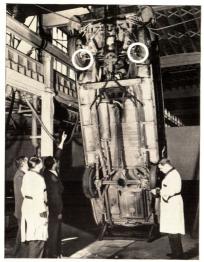
ing them leniently or harshly depending on the individual businessman.

U.S. businessmen predict that Japanese tax officials will go easy on U.S. bankers, whom Japan still needs, and on some technicians and oilmen whose companies have huge investments in Japan. But they see hard times shead for those Americans who are running businesses which Japanese citizens are impatient to take over: hotel and restaurant owners, lawyers, export-import traders and hundreds of others.

No American businessman denies that Japan has the right to levy taxes as she chooses. But they see the arbitrary pickand-choose tax rules as increasing evidence of reviving supernationalism in Japan. They fear that the clamor to get the gaijut (foreigner) out of Japan's economic hair is illedy to get a lat worse before it hair is lifedy to get a lot worse before it nessman who remembers the distrust and bitter bickering between U.S. and Japanese businessmen in prewar years: "You can almost smell 1935 all over again."

# Your life may depend on auto parts you seldom see

THOMPSON PRODUCTS NEW TIE ROD ENDS MEAN SAFER VACATION DRIVING



· Circles indicate location of the rod ends



Here is how a tie rod end should fit—the stud snug in the socket. Any tie rod end starts this way. But...



Look what happens to an ordinary tie rod end. The stud and socket both become worn steering becomes sloppy,



The extra bearing surface in the Thompson Dual Bearing tie rod end keeps the stud snug in the socket far longer.

With sunny skies and the open road calling, don't let tragedy mar your vacation plans. Authorities say "38 million cars now urgently need front-end adjustments for safe operation." So take no chances with worn tie rod ends!

You seldow, if ever, see the tie rod
Yends on your car. You may not
know what or where they are. But these
small ball-and-socket tie rod ends connect your steering gear to your front
wheels. When they become worn or
loose, driving can be dangerous.

Any experienced repairman can easily and economically install Thompson "Dual Bearing" Tie Rod Ends—putting most cars in safe driving condition. Not only making your car safer, but eliminating such front-end troubles as shimmy, hard steering and pulling.

Thompson Products has been making ite rod ends for car builders for years, and has developed the Dual Bearing Tie Rod End to give better, safer and more economical service. When your car needs new tie rod ends, be sure you use the same kind the maker of your car used when he built it. Ask your repairman to get Original Equipment Tie Rod Ends —made by Thompson Products.

Thompson has long served both the automotive and aviation industries, and today is blazing trails in light metals, powder metallurgy and electronics. Thompson Products, Inc., General Offices, Cleveland 17, Ohio.

# Thompson Products

UFACTURERS OF AUTOMOTIVE, AIRCRAFT DUSTRIAL AND ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS. FACTORIES IN FIFTEEN CITIES. This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Debentures. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

August 11, 1955

\$20,000,000

### FOREMOST DAIRIES, INC.

41/2% Subordinated Debentures

DATED JULY 1, 1955



DUE JULY 1, 1980

The Company is offering to exchange part of the Debentures for outstanding First Preferred Stock of Philadelphia Dairy Products Company, Inc. and the Underwriters are offering to sell the balance of the Debentures to holders of certain classes of Preferred Stock of Foremon Dairies, Inc. Both offers expire on August 31, 1935. The Underwriters may, during this period, offer Debentures pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Prospectus,

#### Price 105% plus accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several Underwriters named in the Prospectus and others as may lawfully offer these securities in such State,

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# For Shoppers who get Thirsty

Shoppers enjoy the special "lift" in a clean, cool drink of water. And for stores, there's a special Flash-O-Matic Water Cooler in Frigidaire's complete line.



Built and backed by General Motors



#### DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK

The Directors of Chrysler Corporation have declared a dividend of seventy-five cents (\$.75) per share on the outstanding common stock, payable September 13, 1955 to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1955.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Jr., Secretary

MR ROBERT SILLECK 037 1422 WOODLAWN AVE PITTSBURGH 21 PA 30 40300 21 1916 1422

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#### LABOR

#### The Splendid Settlement

This year the script was totally rewritten. After a month of calm discussion, G.E. and the union signed a new fiveyear contract that made everyone happy. Cooed G.E.'s Boulware: "A splendid set-



I.U.E.'s CAREY & G.E.'s BOULWARE

Through life, death and catastrophe, tlement." Echoed I.U.E.'s Carey: "A splendid settlement."

To write the new pact, both G.E. and the union had given ground. Though the LU.E. at first insisted on a guaranteed annual wage like the one the auto workers got, the union quickly gave in when G.E. turned the idea down cold. In turn, the company agreed to a hefty \$100 million package that would raise the average hourly pay for 100,000 LU.E. workers by 346 over the next five years, give them what amounts to another 10¢ in fringe benefits.

Under the new contract, G.E. will give workers a 3% wage increase every year for five years, tack on an additional 1¢ per hour during the last two years, to boost the hourly average to \$2.27 by 1960. Beyond that, the company agreed to a cost-of-living formula under which workers will get more pay if living costs go up, but take no cut if prices go down. It agreed to a new life-insurance plan equal to twice the amount of each worker's annual pay, and to three days' leave with pay in case of death in a worker's family. Another benefit: a new form of "catastrophe" medical insurance to cover long illnesses, which will provide as much as



# prevent "Lazy" Flashes-Spoiled Pictures!

IT takes split-second synchronization of shutter and flash to capture on film the priceless moments you want to record...a wedding, a birthday party, a child's awe before the Christmas tree.

All too often, pictures that can't be taken again turn out fuzzy or dark because of a delayed flash. Blame it on the battery! As ordinary batteries age, they react more slowly. The flash goes off a fraction of a second too late to make the perfect picture.

Now you can be sure—with a B-C photoflash cartridge combining dependable Malloy Mercury Batteries and Mallory Capacitors. You won't lose your picture... won't waste bulbs and film. The unique Mallory flash cartridge has a practically constant power output throughout fire flashes are yours—perfect timing for two full years of normal service. Mallory mercury hatteries and capacitors have proved their worth in many kinds of electronic equipment and precision instruments. In the fields of electronics, electrochemistry and spacialized metallurgy, Mallory has long been a leader in research, development, and the production of quality, precision products.

If you want a new kind of "picture insurance", ask your camera shop to show you the Mallory flash cartridge that fits your flash gun. Or, if your business is concerned with dependable battery power or other components in our fields, you may find it profitable to look to Mallory.

### MALLORY

Electromechanical • Resistors, Switches, Television Tuners, Vibrators, Electrochemical • Capacitors, Rectifiers, Mercury Batteries

P. R. MALLORY & CO., Inc., INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIAN





So, the farmer opened the cage, and as the bird flew to a perch far out of reach, he called back to tell the farmer that a hird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Nearly everybody knows that one, of course. But every now and then it's still worth repeating—particularly for the benefit of investors.

Because here's what happens:

A man starts out on a basically sound program of investing. He analyzes his situation, decides on his objective, and buys the best stocks he can find to help him achieve it.

Then as time passes, he begins hearing about spectacular profits that somebody else made in other stocks. Or his friends start telling him ought to buy this-or you ought to buy that"-and before long he's made so many changes, you'd never recognize his original portfolio.

No, we don't mean that you should just buy stocks and forget them.

But we do mean that before you sell a good stock, you should be sure that there really are better stocks that you can buy for your purposes. You should be sure to get all the facts-all the information you can. Where?

Any member of the New York Stock Exchange will be glad to give you all the help it can.

Ours, for instance, is yours for the asking.

#### MERRILL LYNCH. PIERCE, FENNER & BEANE 70 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y.

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\$15,000 to care for a disabled worker. As a final fillip to good relations, G.E. said it would reopen its contract at the end of three years for a 30-day review of the guaranteed annual wage, G.E. announced that it would undoubtedly still oppose the idea, but would be glad to sit down and talk in a spirit of mutual cooperation. Said G.E.'s Boulware: "We are maturing into a kind of relationship that people ought to have. After all, we are dealing with a \$1.2 billion payroll that affects 500,000 people. This is serious and it ought to be handled in a businesslike way."

David I. McDonald, boss of the C.I.O.'s United Steelworkers, also won a splendid settlement last week. He came to terms with the two biggest U.S. can-making companies. American Can Co, and Continental Can Co., and got an important extension of the guaranteed annual wage won earlier by the United Auto Workers. Instead of a maximum of 26 weeks of unemployment benefits, as in the U.A.W. contracts, McDonald's 35,000 steelworkers in 62 U.S. can plants will be entitled to a full 52 weeks of benefits pegged at 65% of their normal take-home pay. Average pay per laid-off worker: \$45 weekly, which the company will pay out of a trust fund built up by 5¢ hourly contributions for each worker. Steelworker Boss McDonald promptly served notice that next year he intends to win G.A.W. from the entire steel industry.

#### MILESTONES

Married, Eva Bartok (real name: Eva-Szoke), 26, eye-catching Hungarian-born movie siren (The Assassin); and Curd Jürgens, 39, balding Austrian cinemactor; she for the fourth time, he for the third; in Schliersee, Germany.

Divorced, Gypsy Rose Lee (real name: Rose Louise Hovic), 41, longtime champion of the nearly bare facts; from Julio de Diego, 55, Spanish-born painter; after seven years of marriage, three of separation: in Reno.

Died. John Emil Peurifoy, 48, troubleshooting U.S. Ambassador to Thailand. and his younger son, Daniel Byrd, o (his older boy, Clinton, was badly hurt); in a road collision with a truck; near Hua Hin, Thailand (see Foreign News).

Died. Major General Merritt Austin ("Red Mike") Edson, 58, U.S.M.C. (ret.) topflight Marine Corps rifleman, naval aviator, veteran of round-the-world service ashore and afloat, winner of the Medal of Honor for his defense of Henderson Airfield (1942) on Guadalcanal while colonel in command of the 1st Marine Raider Battalion; of carbon monoxide poisoning; in Washington, D.C.

Died, James Batcheller Sumner, 67, winner of a 1946 Nobel Prize in chemistry for having crystallized an enzyme, longtime professor of biochemistry at Cornell University (TIME, June 27); of cancer; in Buffalo. Sumner started his work on enzymes (proteins that stimulate activity within the body) in 1917. Told while a student at Harvard Medical School that he would fail as a chemist because of the loss of his left arm (in a boyhood hunting accident), he went ahead to isolate urease in 1926, and to become an excellent skier and tennis player.

Died. Florence Easton, 70. Englishborn dramatic soprano, longtime Metropolitan Opera star (1916-29) and concert singer famed for her musicianship and repertory (about 150 roles in four languages), singer of the leading female role of Rachel in La Juive in Caruso's last performance at the Metropolitan; of a heart ailment: in Manhattan,

Died. Izaak Walton Killam, 70, publicity-shy Montreal financier believed to have been the richest man in Canada, longtime president of the Royal Securities Corp., onetime publisher of the Toronto Mail and Empire; of a heart attack; in Cascapedia, Oue,

Died. Thomas Mann, 80, German-born novelist (Buddenbrooks, The Magic Mountain), essayist and short-story writer, winner of the 1929 Nobel Prize for Literature; of a heart attack; in Zurich. Switzerland (see Foreign News).

Died, Baron Horder, 84, renowned diagnostician, heart and cancer specialist, physician to British monarchs since Edward VII; of coronary thrombosis; in Petersfield, England.

Died, Walter D. Bellingrath, 86, businessman, philanthropist, creator of Mobile, Alabama's Bellingrath Gardens (rare azaleas), longtime president of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Mobile, a founder of the Waterman Steamship Corp.; in Mobile

Died. Robert Williams Wood, 87, longtime professor of experimental physics at Johns Hopkins, consultant on the Manhattan atom-bomb project, pioneer in ultraviolet ray photography and the study of infra-red light; in Amityville, N.Y.

Died. Frank A. Seiberling, 95, inventorindustrialist, retired board chairman of Seiberling Rubber Co., founder, in 1898, of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; in Akron. Known as the "Little Napoleon (5 ft. 3 in.) of the rubber business," Seiberling twice built fortunes from scratch, founded Goodyear with \$3,500 of borrowed cash, built it into the world's biggest producer, lost control in 1921 to a combine. At 62, he started the Seiberling Rubber Co., built it into a \$7,000,000 company, retired at 90.



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Mrs. America is busy enough without wasting steps. And she needn't. A second telephone costs only pennies a day.

Providing the best in all phases of telephone service has made General the fastest growing system in the United States.



#### **GENERAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**

#### Are dirty dishes making faces at you?



#### Time to get a new Frigidaire Automatic Dishwasher

With exclusive Turbo-Spray Action, 22 whirling sprays HOTTER than hands can stand, scrub every plate, dish, pan CLEANER than hands can clean FASTER than hands can move. Pre-rinses, washes, double rinses and dries with Radiantube heat.



4 models in green, yellow or white. See them at your Frigidaire Dealer's. Or write Frigidaire, Dayton 1, O.

# GENTLES

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Gentle the taste and accent the flavor of your favorite on the rocks with 2 or 3 dashes of Angostura!



Makes Better Drinks



a gift that will carry your good wishes for every week of the year

#### CINEMA

#### **New Picture**

Ulysses (Lux; Paramount) brings to the screen the greatest adventure story of the Western world. Visually, the picture could scarcely be better. The camera's Cyclopean eye stares deep into the Minoan age that has come down only in legend and a few tantalizing shards from Peloponnesus and Crete, Misty islands float in a magic wide-screen sea, naiads romp along the water's edge, enchantresses lurk in sacred groves, galleys roll and toss on angry waves conjured up by Poseidon.

Even Kirk Douglas, tanned and bearded. looks the part of Ulysses, though when he speaks, it is clear that he is more at home in Ithaca, N.Y. than the Ithaca of Homer, In fact, talk is one of the picture's major flaws. It was filmed in the Mediterranean with a French, Italian and American cast, and most of the parts have had to be dubbed in English. The dubbers dubbed the job. In the opening sequence, where Penelope (Silvana Mangano) holds off her importunate suitors, the synchronization of words and lip movements is particularly awry, but this should bother only the churlish few who concentrate on Silvana's lips instead of Silvana entire

Homer's epic story has been greatly shortened and considerably amended by a battery of writers (Ben Hecht and Irwin Shaw plus three Italians and a Briton), But the Odyssey has been tampered with before and suffered no appreciable damage. Purists will find cause to complain in the sprucing up of Ulysses' character; he emerges less a calculating Greek warrior than an upstanding cowboy hero outfitted with chiton instead of chaps, sandals instead of saddlebags.

The adventures themselves retain the timeless quality of myth: the gigantic Cyclops is chillingly acted by Umberto Silvestri, and his howls of frenzy at the loss of his eye are enough to shatter cliffs: the immortal and immoral Circe (also played by Silvana Mangano) can call up tempests or turn men into porkers with equal ease. The screen writers have added one imaginative touch to the incident of the Sirens' rock: as his galley is rowed past that bone-littered shore. Ulysses, bound to the mainmast, is driven to frantic despair by the pleading voices of his wife and son, crying to him that he must not desert them any longer. Hollywood, despite its penchant for vio-

lence, could not face up completely to the slaughter of Penelope's suitors when Ulysses finally returns to claim his rightful place as king and husband; even so, it takes quite a scene of carnage to get the bloody business done with.

Mostly, the cast is one that Homer might have approved. In her revealing classical finery, Silvana Mangano is as provocative and enticing as a Tanagra figurine. Rossana Podesta plays the abandoned Nausicaä with all the sad airs and graces of a bereft princess. In the role of Penelope's leading suitor, Anthony Ouinn



KIRK DOUGLAS AS ULYSSES Home is Ithaca, N.Y.

shows a wily nobility, and young Franco Interlenghi as Ulysses' son gives real substance to his role of a stubborn adolescent. Kirk Douglas is more at home in the acrobatics of his part than in its subtleties, and occasionally seems tempted to reach for a Tommy gun instead of a sword. Yet, like the others, he often responds to Director Mario Camerini's neat combination of archaic flavor and modern pace. Technicolor, deft costuming and set decoration help immeasurably in creating the dreamlike quality of mankind's heroic age.

#### Three from Britain

From England last week came three pictures which, though they may never make millions at U.S. box offices, demon-

strate the polish of British moviemakers: The Dam Busters (Associated British: Worner), despite its unimaginative title, illustrates the quality and style of Britindividual achievements during World War II. The hero of the picture is a five-ton bomb, and though other nations might pridefully point to their own

comparable glories, few but the British

could have fashioned such a compelling

and straightforward drama. To Scientist-Engineer Barnes Wallis. came the idea for a strange new bomb capable of destroying the massive dams at the gateway to the Ruhr Valley, His brainstorm: a spherical missile dropped from 60 feet, at 235 m.p.h., would bounce for 600 yards along the water to the dam wall, sink 30 feet and detonate

When at length Wallis licked the bomb's structural problems, the question NORTH AMERICAN HAS BUILT MORE AIRPLANES THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE WORLD



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THE FULL-BODIED INSTANT



MARK 30 OUTBOARD MOTOR Kiekhaefer Corpo Fond du Lac, W. of tactical delivery brought new ones, But in May 1943, Wing Commander Guy Gibson and his elite crews headed out low over the black skin of the North Sea, They found their main targets-the Moehne and Eder Dams-dropped their bombs like bowling balls and watched the dams split like so many papier-mâché pins. The deadly strikes flooded factory towns and rolled up one of Britain's highest scores of the war.

Told with just enough of the semidocumentary flavor to give the film a precise clarity, The Dam Busters stands up equally well as good drama and knowing characterization of its principals, Michael Redgrave is intense and human as a dedicated Barnes Wallis buffeted about

Court Martial (Romulus: Kinaslev). based on a 1953 play titled Carrington. V.C., restricts its action almost wholly to a military courtroom, where Major "Copper" Carrington (David Niven) stands trial for 1) being AWOL, 2) misapplication of regimental funds, and 3) entertaining a woman in his barracks bedroom,

Carrington is indeed up against it: he has a distant, neurotic wife (Margaret Leighton), a jealous commander, and is himself pretty foolhardy. The most serious charge-misapplication-he can defend best if he can prove that he gave his commander fair warning before he took £125 from the battery safe in lieu of back pay. But his commander periures himself, and Carrington's wife, who could save the day, refuses to help. Thus the story focuses on one of the great pillars of man-made law; the rules of evidence. The military judges know for a fact that the defendant is innocent; vet, for lack of proper evidence, Carrington is found guilty.

However, not even the law-respecting British can let the hero suffer such a wrong at the box office, so a twist ending should make all Niven fans happy.

The Divided Heart (J. Arthur Rank; Republic also deals with law but it has a truer ring. It replays with touching realism the actual story of Bayarian foster parents who reared their little boy for seven years, only to be confronted one day in 1952 by the boy's long-lost Vugoslav mother

With both sides fighting for the boy, the case goes before the U.S. Court of the Allied High Commission in Germany, where three judges must decide the child's future. First the Yugoslav-the "blood mother"-recites in flashbacks the tormenting story of her partisan husband's death at the hands of the Nazis, the murder of her two daughters, the abduction of the child, and finally, her internment in Auschwitz. Then the German-the "bread mother"-tells her moving history of the adoption of the boy, her struggles against the invading Russians, and at last, the peace that surrounded her family's life before a United Nations repatriation team discovered the boy.

It is a tribute to the candor and restraint of the picture that most moviegoers will be reluctant to decide for



MICHEL RAY & CORNELL BORCHERS Blood or bread?

themselves between the blood and the bread mother, Explains the Chief Justice (Alexander Knox): The law books do not serve in such a case, for justice defeats itself if in its application the good are made to suffer.

Cornell Borchers and Armin Dahlen are excellent as the bread parents. So is the blood mother, Yvonne Mitchell, who carries the memory of the concentration camp in her brooding face. The ten-yearold boy is Michel Ray, who comes off as a fine trouper.

#### CURRENT & CHOICE

I Am a Camera, A nymph's regress in Christopher Isherwood's Berlin; Julie Harris, at both hooch and cootch, is a comic sensation (TIME, Aug. 15).

The Shrike. The story of a morally helpless husband (José Ferrer) and his predatory wife (June Allyson) is a brilliant movie translation of Joseph Kramm's Pulitzer-Prizewinning play (TIME, July 25).

Mr. Roberts. First-rate retelling of the long-run Broadway hit about life aboard a Navy supply ship; with Henry Fonda.

James Cagney (Time, July 18).

The Seven Year Itch. Marilyn Monroe and Tom Ewell help Director Billy Wilder make George Axelrod's comedy an engaging romp (Time, June 13).

Hiroshima, A propaganda-heavy but harrowing Japanese-made film about the atomic destruction of a living city (TIME. May 23). Violent Saturday. Three thugs rob a

bank in a picture as simple and as nerveracking as a bomb; with Victor Mature, Richard Egan, Ernest Borgnine (TIME, May 16).

Marty. The love story of a "very good butcher"; home truth and homely humor in the life of an ordinary man-well perceived by Playwright Paddy Chayefsky, well expressed by Ernest Borgnine, Betsy Blair (TIME, April 18),

# Crescent Sam had the drop on him—briefly



"T'M a she-wolf from Bitter Creek and it's my night to howl!"

Crescent Sam stepped into the kerosene glow of the biggest saloon in Perry, Oklahoma, and fired a six-gun into the air.

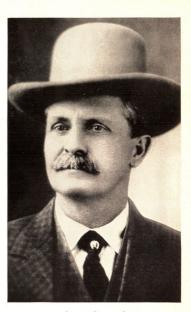
Suddenly, he spotted the stern-faced peace officer you see here. He aimed and pulled. And in a gun flash, he lay dead.

Crescent Sam, thief and killer, had made fatal mistake of trying to outshoot Bill Highman. Tilghman who could hole the ace of spades at 30 feet. Tilghman who in later years said, "I never shot at a man in my life and missed him."

Bill Tilghman was no legendary gun fighter. He was the genuine article, a fearless, honest frontier marshal described by the San Francisco Examiner as "the best peace officer the West ever knew."

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#### BOOKS

#### Forever Manty

BAND OF ANGELS (375 pp.)-Robert Penn Warren-Random House (\$3.95).

Amantha ("Manty") Starr is one of those field marshals of amour to whom every man is a potential casualty. The literary company she keeps is Amber and Scarlett O'Hara, and it is somewhat surprising company for Pulitzer-Prizewinning Novelist (All the King's Men) and Poet Robert Penn Warren. In this magnoliascented potboiler of the Civil War era, he has little to offer his readers but blood, sex, sweat and crocodile tears.

Amantha grows up in pre-Civil War peace and plenty at Starrwood, a Kentucky plantation where the happy field hands gather round to serenade her burly father with such ditties as:

Ride Ole Massa Ride him high,

If he give me the whisky, I be drunk till I die!

Amantha goes off to a strait-laced school in Ohio and raises the temperature of one Bible-thumping fellow student to such a degree that he throws himself in a snowbank to cool off. When her father dies, Amantha gets a shock that lasts a lifetime. The sheriff hands Starrwood over to creditors for bad debts and tells her that she is the daughter of one of her father's Negro concubines. She is soon auctioned off in the New Orleans slave market. As a brash young dandy moves forward to finger the merchandise, he tangles with Hamish Bond, a jut-jawed local power, who breaks the dandy's wrist with one swipe of his silver-knobbed cane, and buys Manty.

Hamish is broody, aging, and he limps but one stormy, skirt-ripping night, he



NOVELIST WARREN Blood, sex, sweat and crocodile tears.



takes uncontested ownership of his new property. Into their May-December idvl steps a French cad with a gold-headed cane, Charles de Marigny Prieur-Denis. Then the Civil War comes ("Yes sir, Hamish, a battle going on at Harper's Ferry"), and with the war Manty's freedom and an honest-to-goodness husband. Tobias Sears, a Massachusetts Yankee, On their wedding night he approaches her "like the statue of a Greek athlete . . . every muscle swelling strong and true in the white marble." Manty is not quite strong and true enough to tell him of her Negro blood and that is fodder for another 150 pages of on-again, off-again moral tussle. At odd moments, Author Warren has his heroine burn with a lofty love for freedom, which Manty, a girl with ants in her semantics, easily confuses with the freedom to love.

#### Who Discovered America?

AMERIGO AND THE NEW WORLD (323 pp. |- German Arciniegas-Knopf (\$5).

Everyone knows that Christopher Columbus discovered America, but did he really? A Colombian diplomat and historian. Germán Arciniegas does not ask the question in his Amerigo and the New World, but the reader is bound to. Columbus boldly sailed through the curtain of fear and superstition that had kept men from trying the dread Atlantic crossing. But he died believing that he had reached Asia, never accepted the fact that the New World was really another continental land mass. The first man to name it the New World was the Florentine navigator and businessman Amerigo Vespucci; at least, according to Author Arciniegas, he also reached the mainland

before Columbus, a Arciniegas has given him one of his few book-length biographies five centuries after his birth.

Clearing the Name, The names of Amerigo's contemporaries in Florence read like a glory roll: Lorenzo de' Medici, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Leonardo da Vinci. Good Florentine that he was, he had no trouble mixing an interest in art and ideas with the art of business. While he was in Seville. Spain, as an agent for Florentine interests, he came to know Columbus and King Ferdinand, who gave him the chance to go on voyages that resulted in the first useful maps of the New World's continental coastline.

Columbus had been given the proud title of Admiral of the Ocean Sea, but his rewards could more accurately be measured in abuse than in wealth or glory, Amerigo was made Pilot Major by King Ferdinand for all of Spain, and no captain could sail without the certificate that Amerigo alone could issue. His voyages may have been as epochal as Author Arciniegas says they were, but for centuries one school of historians has held that he chivvied his friend Columbus out of his due. Even Ralph Waldo Emerson found it "strange . . . that broad America must wear the name of a thief."

A Name Stuck. The plodding research that has gone into Amerigo may help clear its hero's name, though it does not answer the question at the head of the

\* On his first two voyages Columbus discovered Cuba. Puerto Rico. Iamaica, etc. Only on his Author Arciniegas claims that Amerigo actually reached the continent the year before. From the meager evidence (mainly letters), other scholars doubt this, believe that Amerigo fol

publisher's blurb; "What sort of man was Amerigo Vespucci?" So little is known for sure about him that it could easily fit into a tightly written essay. Author Arciniegas pads out his book with heavilywritten filler about Florence and Spain. never comes close to presenting a talking, walking Amerigo.

During World War II, a retreating German unit dynamited the town of St. Dié, in Lorraine. One of the buildings blown up had worn a plaque which told of something that few Americans, North or South, know about. It was there, on April 25, 1507, that a group of scholars and poets ran off on their press a book . named Cosmographiae Introductio. In it for the first time, appeared the name of America. Wrote the author in Latin: "I see no reason why we should not call it America, that is to say, land of Americus, for Americus its discoverer, man of sagacious wit . . ." The name stuck.

#### The Pungency of War

NINE RIVERS FROM JORDAN (496 pp.) -Denis Johnston-Little, Brown (\$5) One summer night in 1942, as Britain's Eighth Army reeled back on Cairo under the hammer blows of Rommel's Panzers, a devil-may-care Irishman employed by the BBC as a war correspondent padded out to the Pyramids on the back of a weary camel. In the far distance, the Tommies sang without a care,

O they've shifted father's grave To build a sewer . . .

while in the lee of the Great Pyramid, a bearded dragoman told the Irishman's fortune: "Here in your hand I see nine rivers that you must cross . . . When you have reached the last river, you will . . . find what you have been looking for."

Nine Rivers from Jordan is the strange and tempestuous tale of how Irishman Denis Johnston, war correspondent and scholar, maverick and mystic, fulfilled the dragoman's prophecy in three years of bitter fighting that carried him and his BBC microphones from the Jordan to the Danube. Half-diary and half-confession. it is a story of one man's war, but with this difference: where others wrote of battles with an end in view-victory-Johnston was an outsider, an Irish willo'-the-wisp who happened in on the holocaust not caring-at first-who won

Murder & Common Sense. His first river was the Jordan, symbol of the Palestine campaign. There, with Bible in hand Johnston set out to find an answer to the question which he never really answers: What is the meaning of war? His second river was the "once deified and permanently sewage-laden Mother Nile," He saw the defeat of the Afrika Korps and recorded in harrowing detail "this confusing mixture of rascality and gallantry, of bloody murder and of common sense, of intolerable grimness and of surprising joviality" that was the desert war. When the R.A.F. bombed a port in Tunisia, Johnston went along. And so "the BBC made its first triumphal recording of a member

of a bomber crew in actual flight over a target . . . Clear as a bell it came over the intercom: 'Here come the obscenity obscenities,' meaning German fighters.

The third river was the Sangro, in Italy. Johnston reports a hillton debate with a priest about faith and heresy. Then, as in a nervous movie, he shifts the scene to a shattered village where hysterical Italians watched a British private thumping out Moonlight Becomes You on a piano in the smoking ruins. Near by, a Gurkha battalion had established its GHQ without bothering to check for snipers in the upper room. A British officer sent his aide to inspect the attic,



CORRESPONDENT JOHNSTON Dispatched by a bearded dragoman.

and when the Gurkha returned, Johnston recorded this conversation:

"There were 15 of them up there sir." "Good God! Did they show fight?" "No, sir."

"Surrender?" "No, sir.

"Well, what happened?"

"I shot them, sir.

"What? All of them . . . Good God. Fancy all those chaps up there. In battalion headquarters, too.

Five Hundred Prayers. Across the Ti-

ber, the fourth river. Johnston recorded the welcome of liberated Rome. Pope Pius gave an audience to the Allied press. but what impressed Johnston were the shouts of the cameramen: "Hold it, Pope we gotcha . . ." A Scottish pipe band marched into St. Peter's Square, bent-in the words of the pipe major-on "gieing Popie a blaw." The Pope was delighted, says Orangeman Johnston, but "all the same, they might have picked on a more suitable tune than Lillibulero."0

a Also known as "the tune that lost three king-It is an anti-Catholic, anti-Irish ballad (1687) which helped arouse English re-

Landing on the Riviera, Johnston lugged his recording gear through Savoy to the link-up with Patton's army, advancing through the dragon's teeth of the Siegfried Line, The Seine was his fifth river, but the only experience Johnston records in Paris is of an unsuccessful brothel crawl. Soon he was back with Patton, blasting a path towards the Americans encircled in Bastogne. That Christmas. General Patton issued greeting cards with a prayer for good weather so that his fighter-bombers could strafe the Nazi armor. When the skies began clearing slowly, old Blood and Guts ordered; "Print 500 more of those prayers.

Napoleon & Me. The sixth river was the Liffey, in Dublin, There Johnston was married during a brief furlough. Soon he was back at the front, bridging the seventh river, the Rhine, and pushing on into Germany. With the hard-driving U.S. tankmen he felt at home. But he also felt sorry for the Germans, until one day when he came upon the Buchenwald death camp and choked as he recorded the story.

The eighth river was the Danube, and the ninth the Inn. Johnston went all the way-through Bayaria into Austria and over the Brenner Pass to meet the U.S. Fifth Army, stumbling up from Italy. "Do you gentlemen realize," said the wiry American colonel who led the last advance, "that only three soldiers in history have ever forced the Brenner? Hannibal. Napoleon and me?

Johnston ends his book with sheer fan-

tasy: a description of his own death in the Brenner Pass. At first sight, this appears to be a crude and contrived gag. but Johnston insists that he is serious, His moral is that he has crossed the nine rivers of experience and reached his longsought goal: an understanding of war, which is too terrible for a man to live with, Such fatalism-and conceit-seems out of character with the life-lusty Irishman revealed in the book's earlier pages, In form, Nine Rivers is bewildering-

a cluttered collection of sharply etched battle scenes and blurry philosophizings, of scurrility and scholarship, of Kiplingesque snatches of dialogue and Sean O'Casey-style playlets, let into the text whenever some passing gallantry or casual brutality catches the author's eye. The result is hard to read, and harder still to characterize. Yet ten years afterwards, at a time when the spate of war books is slowly drying up. Author Johnston, now an English professor at Mount Holyoke College, has resurrected the realities of war with eerie, acrid pungency.

#### Self-Help Spoof

THE REVELATIONS OF DR. MODESTO (256 pp.)—Alan Harrington—Knopf (\$3,50).

If Hal Hingham were a philosopher instead of a life-insurance salesman, he might sum himself up by saying: "I dread, therefore I am." The realest thing about young Hal, a tenth-rate agent for Arcadia Life, is the queasy feeling in the pit of his stomach when he faces his boss,



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his girl, or anyone else. As he somnambulates through life with a nagging sense of being out of step, people bump into him as if he were invisible, and prospects look out the window when he wants them to sign on the dotted line. Snaps his girl friend Rose: "You don't even look as if you were going anywhere.

Then, leafing idly through a magazine one evening, Hal is speared by a finger pointing at him from one of the ads; "STOP! WHY ARE YOU UNHAPPY? FAIL-URE? TRY CENTRALISM! . . . My system erases the qualities that make you 'differ-

ent' from other people. It makes you Absolutely Normal-in a matter of hours . . . Gives you a STRANGE POWER over others, for no one can help loving you,' The ad is signed in towering capitals:

DR. MODESTO.

Moderation Plus Mediocrity. The "revelations" of Dr. Modesto arrive in a large white envelope stamped "CENTRAL-ISM IS FOR YOU." and form the core of this uneven but intriguing first novel by Alan Harrington, The doctrine of "Centralism" and what it does to Hal Hingham gives Author Harrington, a Manhattan public-relations man, a slingshot with which to launch provocative pebbles at the paniandrums of self-help, the positive thinkers, the conformists, and the problems of 20th-century "adjustment.

Dr. Modesto breaks down Centralism into 30 rules, but its heart is "Don't Be Yourself" ("Since your self grates on others, and makes you miserable, get rid of it"). The happy man is the one "Just Like Everybody Else." To be "more average than anyone,' one must "live centrally," even moving to the center of town,

Modestotality further demands: 1) Think centrally, which is to say, believe in nothing, but give your lovalty to any popular cause in the vicinity." 2) "Work centrally . . . You should not rise to the top. Get ahead, but moderately." 3) "Play centrally. Never be a champion . . . You will know the joys of coming in second when the chips are down." The reward for

all this: "The ecstasy of mediocrity. O. Henry Plus Riesman. Centralism works wonders for Hal Hingham. He moves out of his roach-ridden boardinghouse and into a smart hotel; he gets waiters to seat him where he wishes; he sweeps a startled Rose into bed with her clothes on after a three-year kissless courtship. And in one day on the road, he sells enough insurance to become one of Arcadia's top-ranking salesmen and nearly violate the Centralist rule of moderation.

Despite his seeming success in becoming what Sociologist David Riesman has called an "other-directed" person, Hal Hingham develops a bad case of jitters. At novel's end, he goes in search of the great confidence man himself and, in a sardonic, O. Henry-sudden finale, finds Dr. Modesto rattling the bars in a progressive insane asylum. Hal Hingham is as appealing as he is weak-kneed, and Author Harrington manages to squeeze a wry, comic moral out of his dilemma: self-help is really an inside job, and to pull it off successfully, one must have a self to help.

#### MISCELLANY

Mighty Mouse. In Dixon, Ill., Cook William Young was fined \$10 on an intoxication charge after he mistook a neon sign over the police station for the name of a bar, walked in, slapped his hand on the counter, piped to the desk sergeant:

Cry Havoc. In Wallsend, Australia, Hilton Clifford, 42, fell into a beery sleep during a cops-and-robbers movie, woke up when the villain was bludgeoning the heroine, ran through the town yelling for help, tore up a wooden station house gate to attract police to the scene, was fined £1 (\$2.24), ordered to pay £10 damages.

New Broom, In Strasbourg, France, after the street cleaners union demanded that Deputy Mayor Joseph Zell, 63, apologize or make good his boast that he could sweep the marketplace faster than the regulars, the Mayor grabbed a twig broom, cleared one-third of the area in a fraction of the time it normally took the usual five-man team.

First Love, In Milwaukee, Stanley R. Johnson, 22, was arrested after he called at his girl's home, found no one in, decided to forget about his date, made off with the family TV set, electric roaster, clothing, jewelry and \$30 cash.

Caveat Emptor. In Lubbock, Texas, Detectives Jack Hunnicutt and Claude Keaton spotted a man selling suspiciouslooking bottles for \$1 each to streetcorner passers-by, followed him to his cache, discovered an additional 30 bottles. gave up the investigation when they proved to contain 100% tap water.

Gourmet, In Hardwick, Vt., where he was arrested and fined \$18.50 for assault, Lorenzo Brochu, 42, admitted he entered a local diner, spotted Joseph Bellavance, plucked him out of his chair, flung him into the street while roaring: "I wouldn't eat in the same place with that man.

Confidence Man. In El Paso, charged with federal check fraud, George Lewis Branzell helpfully suggested that U.S. Commissioner Henry Clifton hold up arraignment until all the bum checks he passed had bounced.

Test Pilot. In Cincinnati, after he was hauled into traffic court for speeding, fined \$5 by Judge Frank M. Gusweiler, 73-year-old Clifford Hotchkiss explained: My brakes were bad, and I was only trying them out."

The Deep Sleep. In Baltimore, Charles Brogdon, 57, was arrested for drunken-ness after he went to sleep on a garbage heap, was covered with layers of crab shells and cabbage leaves, picked up by a mechanical scooper, dropped into a garbage truck, carted to the city dump, where, at long last, he woke up.

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